The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1874. NUMBER 297.

MILLINERY.

THOSE
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED
HATS!

At the Great Clearing-Out Sale of

D. WEBSTER & CO.

270 & 272 Wabash-av.,

Have never been sold within 20 to 50 per cent as low as they now offer them, and we assure our patrons, one and all, that they are great

BARGAINS!

West Side patrons can reach our store via State and Twenty-second-st. cars to Van Buren-st. REMEMBER, our only place is the Wholesale and Retail Store 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)............ 9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't leave until 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)............ 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph daily (Sunday excepted)............ 10 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until 11:30 p. m.
For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday............ 9 a. m.
For Green Bay and Intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday............ 7 p. m.
For Escanaba, and intermediate ports, Monday and Thursday............ 9 a. m.
Office and Docks, foot Michigan-av.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

$600, $1,300, $2,000 TO LOAN,

At once, at 10 per cent, on good inside Real Estate.
TURNER & MARSH,
102 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.

CHARLES MORRIS,
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of
FIREWORKS,
Flags, Chinese Goods, and Fancy Lanterns.
Particular attention paid to Fireworks for the Jobbing Trade, Public Exhibitions, or Private Parties. Theatrical Fire, all colors, constantly on hand.
122 Michigan-av., second door from Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED,
A TRAVELING SALESMAN
For an old-established California Wine House. To a first-class man a permanent position is offered. State terms and give references to Post Office Box 1967, San Francisco, Cal.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

Note, Draft, and Receipt Books,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

WINDOW SCREENS.

WINDOW SCREENS.
The finest styles of Walnut Window Screens in the market, offered at nearly half the usual rates. They are not excelled for strength or finish by any made. Price at factory, in lots of 100 feet, 15 cts. per square foot; in small lots of from one to five frames, 17 cts. per sq. foot. The same Screens fitted to windows, with nice trimmings, 19 cts. per sq. foot. First-class doors, heavy and beautifully made, 22 cts.; second-class, strong and nice, 20 cts.; third class, strong and light, 18 cts. All this work is nicely oiled and will give undoubted satisfaction. Send your orders, or address, that agents may call, to DAVID GOODWILLIE, Factory 35 Ohio-st., corner Kingsbury.

LAWN MOWERS.

THE FAVORITE LAWN MOWER.
Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by the WEED Sewing Machine Company,
No. 152 State-st.

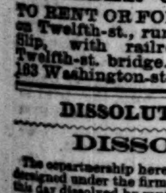
TO RENT.

LUMBER OR COAL DOCK
TO RENT OR FOR SALE. 150 feet front on Twelfth-st., running back to the Empire Slip, with railroad connections, near Twelfth-st. bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st., Basement.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

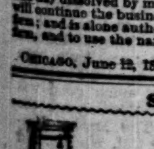
DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Pratt & Hall has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Joseph Pratt will continue the business and settle the debts of the old firm; and is alone authorized to collect the debts due the firm, and to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOSEPH PRATT.
L. R. HALL.
CHICAGO, June 12, 1874.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.



FURS SAVED FROM MOTHS
Send your Furs to us for safe keeping through the Summer.
J. S. BARNES & CO.,
Furriers, 70 Madison-st.

HYDE PARK GAS CO.,
CHICAGO OFFICE,
144 DEARBORN-ST.

WASHINGTON.

Passage in the House of the Sundry Civil Bill.

Civil-Service Reform Finally Laid to Rest.

Refusal to Allow the Choctaw-Fund Swindle.

Passage of a Press-Gag Law in the Senate.

Probable Defeat of the Army Reduction Bill.

Tenor of the District Investigating Committee's Report.

Senator Jones' Paper on Third-Term Prospects.

Results of the Conference on the Bankrupt Bill.

THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Sundry Civil, or Omnibus, Appropriation bill was passed by the House this afternoon. As it came from the Appropriation Committee, it provided for an expenditure of over $23,600,000, and, although the Choctaw claims, which in all amounted to more than $2,000,000, were stricken out, the bill, as it passed the House, appropriates about as much money as was originally provided for. This Choctaw claim, which has been before Congress for years, and to secure the passage of which a very strong lobby has been deliberately at work, was virtually knocked in the head and killed in this Congress by the adoption to-day of a substitute for the claim of a clause instructing the Secretary of the Interior to examine into and report to the next session of Congress upon the validity, justice, amount, etc., of this large claim against the Government. A desperate effort will be made in the Senate to overturn to-day's action of the House on this matter.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION,

accompanied by the Civil-Service system recommended by it, were wiped out by covering into the Treasury all unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made, refusing to provide any more money to carry on the experiment, and adopting a proposition requiring the heads of each of the Executive Departments of the Government to give the preference in making appointments in their respective Departments to soldiers, sailors, and marines who have done good service, and also to the wives, widows, daughters, and mothers of such defenders of the nation. In this convenient bill was originally inserted a paragraph intended to regulate the prices of wages of printers employed at the Government Printing Office by stipulating that the Public Printer should not pay more than the average price of wages paid in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. This clause was stricken from the bill by a majority of 39 votes.

THE GAG-PROCESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOW CERTAIN SENATORS WOULD PROTECT THEIR REPUTATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—Under the innocent title of "a bill to determine the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State Courts, and for other purposes," Mr. Carpenter sprung upon the Senate this afternoon and had passed a bill, one section of which reads as follows:

That process to commence in any Circuit Court of the United States, or in any court of any Territory of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, any civil suit not affecting the title to real estate, not within the State, Territory, or District where said suit is brought against any corporation, or persons residing in the United States and doing business in the territory of the district where said suit is brought, and having in said State, Territory, or District where said suit is brought an agent, or agents, in respect of the matter out of which such cases arise, may be made by delivery to such agent, or to either of such agents where there is more than one, a copy of such process; and such service shall have the same force and effect as if made upon the principal of such agent in the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, where the suit is brought; *Provided, however*, that this section shall not apply to any suit on a cause of action occurring before July, 1874.

In rising to oppose the passage of this bill, Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, Mr. Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, exposed the hidden meaning of the section above quoted. Said the first-named gentleman:

Every great newspaper has an agent at the National Capital, and a great many of our journals maintain correspondence in every important city in the country. Now to suppose a case: The editor of a newspaper in New York, or one of his agents at Philadelphia, or San Francisco, writes and publishes an article about a person, Senator Carpenter for instance, who resides or is stopping in Washington, and containing matter which Senator Carpenter considers libelous. Now, instead of bringing suit against the editor or responsible owner of the paper at New York, all Mr. Carpenter need do, should this bill become a law, in order to commence his action for libel, is to serve process on the paper's correspondent or agent here in Washington. "Such process," says the bill, "shall have the same force and effect as if made upon the principal of such agent in the State or Territory where the suit is brought." The intention of the section is simply to intimidate corrrespondents and abridge the liberty of the press.

Mr. Bayard

DENOUNCED THE BILL

in unmeasured terms, especially the section quoted, to which he offered an amendment providing for the exemption of editors and correspondents from its action. The amendment was advocated by Senators Wadleigh, Thurman, and Stockton. It was defeated, however, the gentlemen who favored the original proposition being Messrs. Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Cragin, Conkling, Conover, Edmunds, Gilbert, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Hitchcock, Ingalls, the two Morrills, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Robertson, Ramsey, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, West, Washburn, Windom, and Wright—all Republicans. The Senators who indorsed Bayard's amendment were Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, the two Hamiltons, Johnson, Kelly, McCreary, Merrimon, Mitchell, Norwood, Ransom, Salisbury, Schurz, Sprague, Stockton, and Wadleigh,—17 Democrats, 4 Republicans, and 1 Independent. The bill is the handiwork of Senators Carpenter and Conkling, both of whom, as is well known, have reason to complain of the unceremonious manner in which great statesmen are sometimes

OVERHAULED BY THE PRESS.

Both have frequently expressed themselves in favor of a national libel law. Carpenter is the Senator who, in an interview with a correspondent of a St. Louis newspaper a few weeks ago, said he believed in a censorship of the press. Conkling, in the early days of the session, told a friend that he had a libel bill which, he thought, he could pass, that would fix those fellows, meaning the Washington correspondents. Since the

RECENT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

of the District in the Chandler-Buel case, denying the jurisdiction of Snell's little police court in cases of a higher order than chicken-thieving, Senators of the calibre of Chandler, Carpenter, and Conkling, and their friends and pals, Shepherd, Harrington, etc., have felt the necessity of an enactment like this bill run through the Senate to-day. It is a fortunate thing for the country that there is a House of Representatives yet left to pass judgment before the bill can become a law. Ben Butler has introduced a similar bill in the House.

DISTRICT VILLAINY.

THAT SAFE BURGLARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—Hayes, one of the safe-burglars, who escaped on the night of the robbery, having just been arrested, was examined to-day by the District of Columbia Investigating Committee. Harrington, Assistant District-Attorney, and Columbus Alexander, one of the memorialists, being the most interested persons, were sent for by the Committee. When Hayes came out of the committee-room, he was

ARRESTED BY A DETECTIVE

on a charge of burglary, the warrant being issued at the instance of Assistant District-Attorney Harrington, who was previously questioned by the Committee with reference to a party who, Hayes claims, was himself, called on him a few days before the burglary with reference to a counterfeiting case in West Virginia. Harrington said a man did call on such business, but he told him it was out of his jurisdiction, and he would have to go to the Treasury Department. He failed to recognize Hayes as the man. Hayes says he was not with the burglar who committed the deed. He put up the job, but left before it was done. Nettleship, chief detective, Whitely's assistant, engaged him to do it. The Committee was in session eight hours to-day, and at 7 o'clock this evening

FINISHED THEIR REPORT,

which will be made to both branches of Congress to-morrow. It is signed by all the members,—five Republicans and three Democrats.

The bill heretofore reported for an entire change in the District Government has been amended by the Committee, abolishing with the office of Governor that of Secretary of the District, now held by Harrington, the Assistant District-Attorney, and also providing for the equalization of assessment, much of the property being now assessed beyond its real value. A motion will be made in the House to assign a day this week for consideration of the bill. The report will show that, so far as ascertained, the indebtedness of the District is $20,000,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The man Hayes, who, it was supposed, was the villain who escaped District-Attorney Harrington's vigilance at the time the latter gentleman's safe was broken open, turned up to-day, and was examined secretly by the District Investigating Committee. Enough of his testimony is known to indicate plainly that the job was put up in the United States Treasury Secret Service Bureau, of which Col. Whitely is Chief. The Committee completed their report this evening, and at a late hour sent it to the printer. It will be made public to-morrow. It is signed by all the members of the Committee.

LOGAN AND FARWELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN EYE TO WINDWARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—Senator Logan, the famous financier, and Representative Farwell, have abandoned their post of duty and gone home to regulate Illinois politics. If they succed as well in the latter direction as they did in maturing what Morton calls "measures of relief for the oppressed West and South," they will never be heard of again in this direction. Logan, in leaving Washington just at the present time, is carrying out his promise to kill the Reduction of the Army bill, referred to the Committee of which he is Chairman. He declared some time ago that the bill should not be heard of again this session. The passage of the bill would lead to a reduction in the army appropriations of some millions of dollars, but Mr. Logan is constitutionally opposed to contraction of any kind.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—A joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees on the Levees of the Mississippi River was held at the Capitol this morning to hear evidence by Gens. Beauregard and Jeff Thompson and Prof. Forshey, relating to the importance of immediate Congressional action to secure the prompt repair of the broken levees along the Mississippi. Mr. Crowell, of Boston, who was sent South for the purpose of observing the distribution of the funds contributed in the North for the relief of the sufferers by the late overflow of the levees, was also present at the meeting upon invitation.

THE RESULT OF THE MEETING,

so far as the Senate Committee is concerned, was the adoption of a resolution, which was presented to the Senate later in the day, instructing the Committee on Appropriation to report a bill providing an appropriation of $2,000,000 for the immediate repair of the levees, $1,000,000 to be expended along the river in the State of Louisiana, and $500,000 in each of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas. The Chairman, Senator Alcorn, was also instructed to report the House bill providing for the appointment of a Commission, to consist of three scientific engineers, to examine and report upon the most feasible and practicable plan of making secure and permanent the Mississippi levees. The bill is to be so amended as to allow $25,000, instead of $10,000 to defray the expenses of this Commission.

The fate of the first mentioned scheme is problematical, but the latter will, doubtless, be passed in some shape before this session expires.

THIS AND THAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHAT THEY MIGHT POSSIBLY MAKE IF PUT TOGETHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The *National Republican* of this city, the Administration organ, prints this morning, as a special dispatch from San Francisco, an editorial from the *Alta California* of yesterday, commenting on the anticipated veto of the Conference Committee's Currency bill. When it is known that special dispatches from the Pacific coast costs 13 cents a word in this city; that the *Republican*, except in extreme cases, does not indulge in the luxury of specials, even from New York or Philadelphia; that Senator Jones is a Democrat at heart, a large holder of stock of the *Alta California* newspaper, and the favored confidential adviser of the President; when all these facts are taken into consideration, then the following extract from the editorial special in question may be regarded as significant:

About all the Democrats will sustain such veto, and New York and New England members generally will sustain the veto. Out of this a new party may come forth, or a change of candidates. Would it not be curious if President Grant became the candidate of the Democratic party and the hard-money Republicans at the next Presidential election?

COMMITTEE WORK.

RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The Senate Appropriation Committee unanimously agreed to report back and recommend the passage of the House bill, without amendment, appropriating $500,000 for the relief of sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi River.

CENTAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day continued the consideration of Mr. Luttrell's resolution providing for the investigation of the affairs of the Central Pacific, and after discussion referred it to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Sypher, Houghton, Creamer, McDill, and Neal, for examination and report to the full Committee on Wednesday as to the law and facts bearing on the subject.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MATRIMONIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—On Thursday evening next at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, the Rev. O. H. Tiffany officiating, a social event of interest to Chicago people will occur. Mr. C. W. Cook, Managing Director of the National Bank of Illinois, will then be united in marriage to Miss Sturges, one of the most charming and accomplished ladies of Washington. The happy couple will sail for Europe on Saturday next, to be absent a year.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND SENATOR SCHURZ.

Senator Schurz being asked to-day if there any truth in the statement telegraphed from this city that, through the interposition of Senator Jones, he had been reconciled to President Grant, replied that he knew nothing about it, but would ask Jones. The latter being interrogated said he was ignorant of having brought about any such arrangement.

CHARGES AGAINST SERGEANT-AT-ARMS FRENCH.

Senator Conkling has a friend who thinks he would make a good Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and a well-organized effort is making to oust French, the present incumbent. A caucus of Republican Senators will probably be held at an early day to decide the matter. The Conkling crowd claim that they have votes promised sufficient to compass their purpose. The charges they bring against French affect his moral character. They say that he is not as chaste as an officer of the United States Senate ought to be.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate this afternoon adopted the Conference Committee report on the bankrupt bill, and the House will doubtless do likewise to-morrow. The bill as agreed upon by the Conference is virtually the Senate bill with a few amendments, the most important of which releases voluntarily bankrupts on payment of 30 per cent of their liabilities, or without payment of anything, if the assent of their creditors can be obtained thereto. The Senate bill provided for the discharge of voluntary bankrupts on payment of 50 per cent.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE TAX ON STOCK SALES, ETC.

Remonstrances, signed by banks, trust companies, brokers, merchants, and others whose business requires transactions in coin and securities, are coming in to members of the Senate. The complainants allege that the restoration of the tax of one-twentieth of 1 per cent on all sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver, bullion, coin, and other securities, as provided in the pending tariff bill, will be ruinous to them and their business.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The President has nominated the following Postmasters: George W. Raff, at Napoleon, O.; John Hopley, Bucyrus, O.; James B. Stone, Akron, O.; W. A. Pollock, Brownville, Nev.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.

GENEVA AWARD BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, recommended that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House to the Geneva Award bill, and that the House be asked for a committee of conference thereon. Agreed to, and the Chair was authorized to appoint the Committee.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill to provide for writs of error in certain criminal cases. Passed. He also reported unfavorably on sundry bills amendatory of the act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts; in relation to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases; and amendatory of the act to further the administration of justice,—all of which were indefinitely postponed. He also reported favorably a substitute for the House bill regulating the removal of causes from State courts to the Circuit Courts of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the eleventh section of the bill, which authorizes the service of process upon the agent of defendant in any civil suit not affecting the title to real estate. Rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 40.

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend so as to provide that the section should not apply to cases of libel or slander. In support of the amendment, he said that Washington City was the great headquarters for newspaper correspondents, and the section, as proposed by the Judiciary Committee, would permit service upon them of processes as agents of the publishers of papers which they represent. A paper might be sued in the District of Columbia, simply by serving a process on its agent here.

Mr. WADLEIGH said this was alarming legislation, and he could not vote for any such measure.

The amendment of Mr. Bayard was rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 33.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to amend the section so as to provide that a copy of the process served on an agent shall actually be delivered to the principal of such agent anywhere in the United States. Agreed to.

Mr. WADLEIGH said this bill applied to the District of Columbia, and he thought that very objectionable. Every one knew how the people of the District were influenced by the party in power, and how could the press of the United States criticise the actions of the party having control of the Government if it was to be tried by a jury in a district which must be largely influenced by the Government. The bill struck a blow at the liberty of the press, and he was opposed to it.

Mr. HAGER moved an amendment to the eleventh section so as to provide that one of the parties to the suit shall be a resident within the jurisdiction of the court where suit shall be brought.

Mr. CARPENTER opposed the amendment, and said under the present law a man could follow another to any State and sue in the State court. This bill only proposed to confer similar jurisdiction on the United States court in the district where the principal or agent resided.

The amendment of Mr. Hager was rejected.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 33; nays, 22.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amendment, the House bill to protect the persons of foreign birth against forcible restraint or involuntary servitude. Placed on the calendar.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Committee to investigate the charges against the Congressional Printer out of the contingent fund of the Senate. Agreed to.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. SARGENT withdrew the motion entered by him to reconsider the vote by which the bill authorizing appointments and promotions in the Medical and Ordnance Departments of the Army was passed last Saturday.

UTAH BILL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN gave notice that, after the Post-Office Appropriation bill shall have been disposed of, he will ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill for the enforcement of the laws of the United States in the Territory af Utah.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce in favor of a revision of the Revenue laws. Referred to the Finance Committee.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. ALCORN, from the Levee Committee, reported with amendment the bill to provide for the appointment of a Commission of engineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi River subject to inundation. Placed on the calendar.

POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to provide for the prepayment of postage on printed matter. Referred.

PENSIONS.

Mr. PRATT gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would call up the bill amendatory of the act giving pensions to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

GENEVA AWARD BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS requested the Chair not to appoint him a member of the Conference Committee on the Geneva Award bill, as he would be compelled to leave town this evening.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Wright, and Thurman members of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that after the Transportation bill should be disposed of he would ask the Senate to take up the House bill for the payment of awards made by the Southern Claims Commission.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report the amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill for the survey of four routes from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic seaboard, recommended by the Special Committee on Transportation.

Mr. PRATT opposed Congress entering upon the work of improvement recommended by the Committee, as the present financial condition of the country would not permit it.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt bill, made a report which was agreed to. He explained the report, and said that most of the amendments were of a verbal character, and the bill was substantially as it passed the Senate with the exception of a section relating to voluntary bankruptcy. As the bill passed the Senate that section provided that a voluntary bankrupt should pay 33 per cent of his indebtedness. As modified by the Conference Committee a voluntary bankrupt could be discharged upon payment of 30 per cent of his indebtedness, with the consent of one-fourth of the number of creditors representing one-third the value of indebtedness.

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES.

The resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report on amendments to the River and Harbor bill for the survey of routes recommended by the Transportation Committee was agreed to—yeas, 42; nays, 6. Messrs. Bayard, Cooper, Hamilton (Md.) McCreery, Merrimon, and Saulsbury voting in the negative.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

On motion of Mr. WEST, the Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER gave notice that, after the Post-Office bill should be disposed of, he would antagonize the River and Harbor bill against every other bill.

Mr. STEVENSON called up the bill to pay John J. Anderson, of Kentucky, for cotton belonging to him used in the defense of Nashville.

Mr. CONKLING opposed taking up the bill, and said it had been remarked some time ago that the day would come when Jeff Davis, or those acting with him, would claim compensation for the cotton used in the defense of Vicksburg.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to lay aside the Post-Office bill informally, and take up the bill indicated by him. Agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 12.

Messrs. Sargent, Pratt, and Stockton were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the Pension Appropriation bill.

Pending discussion on the bill for the relief of Anderson, Mr. CONKLING raised a point of order that no quorum was present, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. DURHAM, from the Conference Committee on the bill amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings Bank, made a report which, was agreed to. The Senate recedes from its substitute, and agrees to the House bill with various verbal amendments, and with additional sections, making all deposits from now until July 1 special deposits, and the investments to be made of them to be for the benefit of such special depositors.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The House then, at 11:20, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Butler's amendment repealing the law for the Civil-Service Commission, as amended by Mr. Haskins' proposition giving preference to discharged soldiers and sailors and their dependent relatives, was agreed to without division.

Mr. KELLOGG offered an amendment to that offered by Mr. Kasson Saturday, requiring the heads of the Executive Departments to prescribe rules and regulations governing appointments. The amendment was agreed to—96 to 58.

It reads as follows, after having been modified on the motions of Messrs. Butler and Starkweather:

And it shall be the duty of the officer of the Executive Departments at Washington to prescribe and publish the rules for ascertaining the qualifications of applicants for appointments at his disposal or made under his authority, and to make such appointments only from candidates who have the qualifications of honesty, efficiency, and fidelity, and not as rewards of mere party zeal, giving preference only to those who have the additional qualifications of honorable record in the military or naval service of the United States, or the widow, wife, daughter, sister, or mother of such soldier or sailor; and it shall be his further duty to make such appointments as equitably as possible from the qualified candidates presenting themselves from the several Congressional Districts, and with reference to their population, and, upon the removal of any appointee, the reason for such removal shall be stated on the records of the Department where the service was rendered.

Mr. COBB (Kansas) offered an amendment requiring the settlement of all accounts for services for laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or in behalf of the Government between the 25th of June, 1868, when the Eight-Hour law went into effect, and the present time.

In reply to a question as to how much that would increase the indebtedness of the Government, he said it would not increase it one cent, but it would settle claims now unadjusted to the amount of $600,000.

Mr. DUNNELL suggested a proviso repealing the Eight-Hour law, but it was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Cobb's amendment was rejected, only 28 voting in the affirmative.

On a point of order raised by Mr. HALE (Me.), the second section, which provides for paying to the Chickasaw Indians the arrears of interest which accrued during the Rebellion, and are still unpaid, on Tennessee and Arkansas State bonds to the amount of $251,990, was stricken out.

Mr. HALE, (Me.) moved to strike out the third section of the bill, which provides for paying some $2,000,000 to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, in conformity with the award made by the Senate in March, 1859, as the price of some 10,000,000 acres of land in Mississippi, ceded by these Indians to the United States in 1830.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, sustained the motion to strike out the section on the ground, chiefly, that appropriation bills were not the place for the allowance of private claims, and that it was unfair to other claimants to select one particular claim and put it into an appropriation bill. He reminded the Committee that this was the last of twelve regular appropriation bills, and that in not one of them could be found a single private claim. He therefore hoped the Committee would pursue the same policy, and not allow the last appropriation bill to be an exception to the rule. Whatever justice there was in the claim itself, a question which he declined to discuss, this was not the proper place for allowing it.

Mr. PARKER (Mo.) opposed the motion. He said if this claim was urged by a nation that had power to hold this nation accountable, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would be heard talking of national honor and honesty; but here was a nation unable to hold this Government to accountability, and therefore the payment of its just demand was to be postponed. As to the question of including claims in general appropriation bills, he referred to the fact that $1,000,000 had been appropriated at this session to pay decisions of the Court of Claims not yet adjudicated, but here was a debt adjudicated since 1859, and still unpaid.

Mr. HALE (Me.) argued in support of his motion to strike out the section. When narrowed down, it was a proposition to pay over $2,300,000 to two men, Peter P. Pitchlynn and Peter Folsom, living in the City of Washington, and neither of whom, he presumed, had seen either of their tribes within the last two years. His objection to it was two-fold: First, that it was not certain that the sum fixed was the proper sum to be paid; and, second, that it was proposed to pay it into the hands of these men instead of directly to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. I predict that if the appropriation goes, as provided in the section, into the hands of these two men, there will be in less than two years a great national scandal growing out of it. It will be found that the Indians have not $100,000 of it; or, if that be not so, there will be around and about Washington, not in the halls of Congress, I thank God, the most hungry and disappointed ravenous wolves that have ever sought to impel a claim through Congress.

Mr. SPEER favored the motion to strike out the section, and said that when, some days ago, the House suspended the rules so as to make the section in order, the halls were swarming with lobbyists. There was not one of those men who bear on their faces the marks of paid and corrupt lobbyists that was not on the floor that day. He did not say that the claim was dishonest, but he did say that it was supported and pressed upon the House by the most infamous men known to the history of legislative jobbery. He would never agree to pay this amount to two irresponsible persons without security in negotiable bonds of the United States. These bonds would be handed around the streets and in the corridors of the House. He would comply with the treaty, and set aside the balance to these Indians as a fund, the interest of which would be paid to them, and such portion of the principal as the Secretary of the Interior might deem proper to pay them, and then he would have the House vindicate itself and vindicate the honor of Congress by kicking out of the House this immense fraud.

Mr. KASSON moved to strike out the names of Pitchlynn and Folsom, and insert in their place the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Choctaw Nation. He said it was a matter of general rumor that there were pledges of contingent allowances in the matter to the amount of $900,000. The fact that such an opinion prevailed was enough to make the House guard the appropriations in such a way that whatever was appropriated would be sure to reach its proper destination. In order to accomplish that purpose, the first thing to be done in the interest of the Indians was to put these bonds in the hands of officers of the Government, to be disposed of according to the treaty.

Mr. COMINGO, a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, said that he had been a member of the sub-committee which had considered the question, and no lobby had certainly approached him on the matter; but even if there was a lobby, he asked the gentlemen who made such a hue and cry about it, what had that to do with the validity of the claim?

Mr. SHANKS related the history of the claim, and insisted upon its justice.

Mr. PARKER (Mo.) opposed Mr. Kasson's amendment, arguing that the effect of funding the money in the Interior Department would be to keep Washington attorneys hovering around in order to get a slice of it. Referring to Mr. Speer's denunciation of the lobbyists, he alluded to the old Greek proverb that "A man always makes up his opinion by a comparison with what he would himself do under like circumstances."

Mr. COBURN favored striking out the section, and letting it stand on its own merits as a separate measure. He read from the report of the Solicitor of the Treasury, made two years ago, that the claim was fraudulent.

Mr. SHANKS said that report had been made by one Banfield, who had not reflected much credit on his office. The report was made in connection with a fraudulent claim for $30,000 made by a set of attorneys. The men connected with that fraudulent transaction in which Banfield figured were Page, who had been kicked out of Judge Dent's office on account of rascality; a man named Grayson, and the man Kirtland, who had figured as a witness in the District of Columbia Investigation.

Mr. HALE (Me.) was glad that the sober attention of the House had been called to this matter, and remarked that the raging lobby had been impelling this claim, and had been operating in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere. He quoted from the report of Secretary Boutwell, that there was not equitable ground for this Choctaw claim, and he said that members who, after that decision by an uninterested Secretary of the Treasury, voted for the claim, would do so on their own responsibility.

After further discussion, Mr. Kasson's amendment was agreed to—98 to 70—and then the substitute for the whole section was agreed to by a vote of 91 to 70.

The substitute which was offered by Mr. WHEELER directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the amount of the liabilities of the Choctaw Indians to individuals, and report the same at the next session, with a view to ascertain what amount should be deducted from the sum due the Choctaws by the United States.

A question as to granite furnished for the new State Department building from the quarry near Richmond, Va., was started by Mr. SPEER (Pa.), who alleged that, not only were unusually high prices paid, but that, although the Government paid all the expenses of the stone-cutters at Manchester, the contractors received 15 per cent of that amount. In the course of the discussion, which was joined in by Messrs. BECK, PLATT, and SMITH (Va.), it was stated that a Pension-Agent named Washburn was in some way mixed up with the contract, and had pocketed some $60,000 illegally obtained from the Government.

Mr. COX moved an amendment making it unlawful for any Department to expend in any fiscal year more than is appropriated for the purpose in that year.

Excluded on point of order.

Mr. PLATT moved to insert an item of $75,000 for repairing the Post-Office building at Washington. Rejected.

The Committee of the Whole then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, stated that this bill appropriated a little over $23,000,000 as against $32,000,000 in the like bill last year, but there was this difference between the two bills, that this bill did not contain any appropriation for the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia as the bill of last year did.

The House then proceeded to vote on amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole. The amendments striking out the provision that wages paid to printers and binders in Government employment shall not be above the price paid for similar work in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, was agreed to—yeas, 129; nays, 90. So the provision was struck out.

The next vote was on the section repealing the law for the Civil-Service Commission, and giving preference for office to soldiers and sailors and their relatives, and making it the duty of the several heads of departments to make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity tests. Agreed to as a whole, without division.

The amendment striking out the third section in regard to the Choctaw claim, and submitting for it instructions to the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire as to the amount of liabilities which ought to be deducted from the claim, was agreed to—yeas, 118; nays, 103. The bill then passed.

BRIDGE BILL.

On motion of Mr. COTTON, the Senate bill appropriating $145,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac River, near the Washington Navy Yard, was taken up and passed.

RECESS.

The House then took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for business reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

EVENING SESSION.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. PLATT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported the bill extending the limits of expenditures on public buildings, and removing all restrictions as regards materials to be used, as follows:

Philadelphia	$4,000,000
Cincinnati	3,500,000
Nashville	400,000
Raleigh	350,000
Atlanta, Ga.	350,000
Evansville, Ind.	300,000
Covington, Ky.	250,000
Fall River, Mass.	200,000
Trenton, N. J.	350,000

Also, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept sites for public buildings that may be or have been tendered by the municipal authorities at the following places: Carson, Nev.; Greenville, S. C.; Jefferson City, Mo., and Tallahassee, Fla. Also, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress at the next session whether public buildings are necessary at any of the following places, and the estimated cost of the same, including site: Erie, Pa.; Charlestown, W. Va.; New Albany, Ind.; Quincy, Ill.; Council Bluffs, Ia.; Bowling Green, Ky.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Topeka, Kan.; Duluth, Minn.; Red Wing, Minn.; Green Bay, Wis.; LaCrosse, Wis.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Carson, Nev.; San Francisco; Port Townsend, W. T.; Olympia, W. T.

A good deal of opposition to the bill was manifested by members who could not get the privilege of offering amendments to it. This opposition was manifested first by a motion to adjourn, which was defeated—yeas, 59; nays, 121—and then by an attempt on the part of Mr. WILLARD (Vt.) to get the floor to move to lay the bill on the table.

In view of these manifestations, Mr. PLATT amended the bill by striking out that part removing all restrictions as regards materials, and then moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Another motion to adjourn was made, and again defeated—68 to 12.

Mr. BURCHARD then moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 108; nays, 77.

So the bill was defeated.

Adjourned.

CANADA ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, June 15.—Provincial Treasurer Robertson has sailed for England to place bonds of the Province on the market.

The Turf Club races, at which the Queen's plate of 50 guineas will be run for, will take place on the 14th and 15th of July.

Word has been received from St. Joseph de la Bonce of a storm which destroyed three saw-mills, two flour-mills, and numbers of houses and barns.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 15.—The National Division of the Sons of Temperance meets here this week.

It is understood that the Government is in communication with the Hon. Senator George Brown, who has returned to Washington as Commissioner, and that the whole question of reciprocity will be submitted to Parliament at the next session.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 15.—Elections are resulting in favor of the Government.

—Hair taken from the tails of the famous cows belonging to the Smith sisters of Glastonbury, Conn., has been made into two bouquets, one of which has been presented to Miss Abby and her sister, and the other is for sale at a fair in Hartford.

FOREIGN.

France Is Still Governed Under the Septennat.

Refusal of the Assembly to Recognize Henry V.

The Constitutional Bill Made an Emergency Measure.

The Bonapartists Agree that Opposition to the Left Centre is Impolitic.

A Rebellion Broken Out in Central Asia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 15.—The Chamber of the Assembly to-day was crowded with Deputies and spectators. Cassimer Periere introduced the Constitutional bill prepared by the Left Centre, and moved that its consideration be declared urgent. He said the country demanded the termination of the Provisional State. He urged

A UNION AGAINST BONAPARTISM AND DEMAGOGUISM.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by the Right and warmly applauded by the Left.

Laboulaye supported the motion for urgency. He said recent events had shown the danger of a provisional condition. Monarchy was impossible. An Empire would only lead to invasion and oppression of France. The Republic was the government of all for all, and its establishment would inspire the country with confidence.

Gen. Changarnier, of the Right Centre, and Raoul Duval, of the Right, opposed the motion. Dekerdel, of the Right, warned members that if a majority of the Assembly were changed, Marshal MacMahon might consider it his duty to

RESIGN THE PRESIDENCY.

The vote was then taken on the motion for urgency, and it was agreed to—yeas, 345; nays, 341. All the Ministers voted against it, but in their capacity as members of the Assembly only, it not being made a Cabinet question. Urgency having been declared, the bill was referred to a committee of thirty.

MONARCHICAL RESOLUTION.

La Rochefoucauld, Duc de Bisaccia of the Extreme Right, then introduced a resolution in substance as follows, which was read amid profound silence: "The Assembly declares that the Government of France is a monarchy; that the throne belongs to the head of the House of France; that Marshal MacMahon may assume the title of Lieutenant of the Kingdom, and that the national institutions shall be determined by agreement between the King and national representatives.

GREAT EXCITEMENT FOLLOWED

the reading of the resolution. La Rochefoucauld moved that it be referred to the Committee of Thirty. The motion was rejected by a majority of 100 votes. The Ministers, with the exception of Tailhaud, voted against it.

The Assembly adjourned until to-morrow.

It is stated that La Rochefoucauld

RESIGNED HIS POSITION AS AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN

before introducing the resolution. The Bonapartist Deputies held a conference before to-day's sitting, and came to the conclusion it would be of no use to introduce any counter-motion against the Left Centre.

ANOTHER FIRE.

LONDON, June 16—3 a. m.—Dispatches from Paris bring the rumor that a portion of the forest of Fontainebleau is on fire.

INDIA.

LONDON, June 15.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that the growing crops are doing well. The Indian Government continues to furnish assistance to 3,500,000 natives. There can be no crops in Tirhoot until December, and the Government admits that some of the people may die before assistance reaches them.

GERMANY.

LONDON, June 15.—A semi-official telegram from Berlin explicitly contradicts the dispatch of Friday last that the Federal Council of State has voted to extend to all the States of the Empire the new Prussian law for the civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages. The Federal Council really rejected the bill, on the ground that its provisions are not in harmony with the legislation of the different States. The Council, however, adopted a resolution inviting Prince Bismarck, as Chancellor, to prepare a new bill, the provisions of which shall be applicable to the whole Empire.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 15.—It is reported that eighteen Carlist officers have been shot at Tolosa, by order of Don Carlos, for mutiny.

MADRID, June 15.—Rumors of the evacuation of Estella by the Carlists are not confirmed.

Gen. Concha is preparing to attack the town immediately at three different points.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 15.—The London *Post* says: The Public Worship Regulation bill, now before Parliament, which is intended to restrain the Ritualists, threatens to lead to a coalition of the High Church clergy and the Liberals, which may result in an attempt to replace the present members for Oxford University with Gladstone and Montague Bernard. Gladstone heads the opposition to the bill.

LONDON, June 15.—The steamship Africa is now making the final splice of the Brazilian cable, near Madeira. Capt. Halpin, the commander of the expedition, hopes to have the work completed by the 21st inst.

ITALY.

ROME, June 15.—The American pilgrims are highly pleased with their reception here. The Pope has blessed the banner sent by Georgetown College to be presented at the shrine of the Virgin of Lourdes. Some of the pilgrims are going to Venice to attend the Catholic Congress now in session there.

CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, June 16.—The *Daily Telegraph* has a special dispatch from Central Asia announcing that the rebellion has broken out in Khokan. Sixteen officials of high rank have been beheaded.

The Russian commanders in Central Asia have received orders to remain neutral.

THE INDIANS.

The Sioux Commence Open Hostilities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., June 7.—Four hundred Sioux attacked Ft. Berthold Indian Agency, Saturday, but were repulsed. Four agency Indians were killed. Reinforcements were sent at once from Ft. Stevenson, and no further danger is anticipated. The Berthold Indian agent, who has been to the Indian Territory with a delegation of Arickarees and Mandans, with a view to removing those tribes to that locality, returning with that delegation to-day. They decide against the removal and prefer to remain where they are. Gen. Custer's Black Hills expedition will leave June 25.

CASHIER MISSING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 15.—Henry A. Burrows, Cashier of the General Eastern Passenger Agency of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, of this city, has been missing since last Thursday. His books have been examined and found to be all right, and it is feared that over-work has driven him insane, and that he has committed suicide somewhere. Diligent search is being made for the missing man in this and neighboring cities.

CENSUS OF ERIE.

ERIE, Pa., June 15.—The census of this city, taken by order of the Municipal Government, gives a population of 25,067, of which 17,478 are natives, and 8,564 foreign born,—an increase of 6,891 since 1870. There are sixty-four persons over 80 years old.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Adoption of the Court-House Resolutions.

All Efforts to Amend Them Are Useless.

The Commission of the Architect Remains 4 Per Cent.

Mr. Johnson Says the People Demand a Court-House.

The City Must Take Care of Itself.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The report of the Warden of the County Hospital was submitted and referred. The report covers the quarter ending May 31, 1874, during which time the total expenses were $12,093.33. During March the average daily expense per patient was 57½ cents; during April, 76 cents; during May, 63¾ cents. There were admitted 518 patients, of whom 288 were discharged as recovered, 79 as improved, 50 by request, 5 as disorderly, while 11 absconded, 2 went to the Pest House, 85 went to the County House, 47 died, and 171 remain. The receipts in money from patients amounted to $308.65.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An application by the County Superintendent of Schools for the purchase of Mr. Nelson's collection of natural curiosities for the Normal School was referred.

A communication from the Warden of the Insane Asylum, setting forth the necessity of an additional water-reservoir, for use in case of emergency, was referred.

A communication was received from Charles E. Jenkins, notifying the Board that he holds a patent on the concrete pavement laid about the Jail and Criminal Court buildings, and that unless his claim for royalty is respected he shall commence proceedings. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

The Board went into Committee of the Whole on the Court-House resolution, Commissioner Jones in the chair.

COMMISSIONER BURDICK

said that the finances of the county and city jointly were in no condition to undertake the vast expenditure contemplated. It was not certain that the county could build its half of the Court-House without resorting to direct taxation, and it might become necessary to sell the county's real estate at a great sacrifice. He did not anticipate any better state of things in tax collections for 1874 than for 1873. He called attention to the enormous park tax paid by South Chicago, which now amounted to one-half the tax paid for county purposes. He denied that there existed what could properly be called a necessity for a new Court-House, as the county was now well provided with offices, excepting some of the courts, for which good, comfortable rooms could be rented for a small portion of the interest on the cost of the new building. The Commissioner from Rome (Crawford) had told how that city was rebuilt, but he had omitted to state how that case applied to the condition of things in Chicago at the present time. It would be wise to defer action until the financial condition of the city and county was improved, or until the city took some steps toward providing some portion of its share of the money. He offered an amendment, providing for a conference with the city as to the propriety of taking any action at the present time, and striking out the remainder of Commissioner Ashton's resolutions. It seemed to him that it was necessary to make this move before anything was done toward the selection of architects.

Commissioner Clough heartily concurred in the views of the preceding speaker. He was not ready to build, nor did he think it wise to attempt to settle so many things in one afternoon. A prudent man would first determine whether he had the money and was ready to build, and then he would select an architect. He hoped the Board would move slowly.

COMMISSIONER CRAWFORD

was certain that there had been time enough to agree upon the matter. It had been discussed already, and very thoroughly. He spoke once more of Rome, and again aired his knowledge of ancient history. No further time was required to consider the necessity of the building, and each member could determine in his own mind whether the time had arrived to commence the erection of the building. His pride in Chicago was such that he felt compelled to vote to proceed at once and build a Court-House. He could not lay aside that pride, and he wanted to see a commencement made. He was not willing to sacrifice the public good for his private interests.

COMMISSIONER BOGUE

did not believe that Commissioner Crawford embodied all the pride there was in Chicago. In urging a postponement he had the best interests of the city at heart. He did not claim that Chicago was so impoverished that she could not build a Court-House, but that it would be unwise to proceed at this time. The amendment of Commissioner Burdick covered the case, and ought to be adopted. The way to the commencement of the building could not now be seen without looking direct taxation squarely in the face. The people were not ready for this.

The amendment was lost, Commissioners Bogue, Burdick, and Clough alone voting for it.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Commissioner Clough moved to amend by providing that there should be no increase of direct taxation, and no steps taken until after the sale of unproductive lands by the county and city, and the sale of Cook County and city 7 per cent bonds at par, sufficient to defray the expense of construction. He also proposed to instruct the Building Committee to ascertain whether the unoccupied lands and the bonds can be negotiated in the manner provided. He thought that this should meet the views of every member. This information was necessary in order to act intelligently. No one seemed to favor direct taxation; then why not ascertain the condition of the county and city finances before proceeding further? No one could object to this, for no one seemed to know anything about the matter. Unless the city could go on and build the county was not ready to proceed, and must then consider what was best to be done.

Commissioner Johnson thought the Board had nothing to do with the city's finances. It was well known that the city could not sell bonds. It was of no consequence whether the city was ready or not; the county should act for itself. People were very anxious last year to have the Court-House built, and he could see no reason why they should not be just as anxious now. If a vote were taken, the people would give a large majority in favor of building the Court-House.

Commissioner Burdick—No doubt of it. They are not half of them taxpayers.

Commissioner Johnson said the poor man had as many rights as the rich.

Commissioner Burdick repeated the statement that it was a well-known fact that not one-half the voters of Cook County were taxpayers.

Commissioner Johnson thought there would never come a time when the Court-House could be built so cheaply as now. It would benefit everybody. He paid taxes, and he was willing to go on. It had to be started some time or other, and it only required courage to do it.

Commissioner Bogue asked if the preceding speaker was aware of the terrible financial revolution within the past few months. He emphatically believed that a majority of the people were opposed to building now if taxation were necessary.

Commissioner Clough said his amendment did not contemplate any material delay. It offered the only possible way of building a Court-House outside of direct taxation. He submitted this to every member of the Board, and he believed that, by acting upon a plain proposition of this kind, the Board could get along faster than in any other way. The real interests of the city were the interests of the county, and vice versa.

The amendment was lost by the same vote as before.

THE FIRST AND SECOND PREAMBLES

were adopted, as follows, Commissioners Bogue, Burdick, and Clough voting nay:

WHEREAS, The necessities of the county and city require that some steps be taken at an early day with reference to the construction of a Court-House and City-Hall commensurate with the wants of our people and business; and,

WHEREAS, The public sentiment of property-holders and taxpayers would seem to indicate a desire that such building should be erected upon the old site, and finished as soon as the finances of the county and city will permit,—provided it can be done without an increase of general taxation, and that the building to be constructed shall be of such a character as to meet the present and future demands of our increasing population and business, without any attempt at display or ornamentation, except such as may be absolutely necessary for such a building; and the Common Council of the City of Chicago having instructed their Committee on Public Buildings to confer with this Board on the subject.

In connection with the motion to adopt the first resolution, Commissioner Burdick said it was premature to authorize the Committee to consider the question of the employment of architects. The first question was: Shall we build a Court-House?

SELECTING AN ARCHITECT.

Commissioner Crawford was not in favor of giving any committee the power to select an architect. He moved to amend by having the Board elect one or more architects, without any conference with the City Government.

Commissioner Johnson said the Common Council had already instructed its Building Committee to confer with the county on the subject.

Commissioner Crawford's amendment was lost, and the original resolution was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be, and they are hereby, instructed to confer with said Committee of the Common Council as to the propriety of selecting one or more architects who shall, when elected by this Board and the Common Council, respectively, prepare a plan with all the necessary drawings, details, and specifications for a Court-House and City-Hall, to be erected jointly by the county and city, on the public square in the City of Chicago; the said architect or architects, in the preparation of said plan, to use so much or any part thereof of any and all plans and drawings now in the possession of and belonging to the said county and city, as in their judgment may be required; provided, that no plan shall be prepared or adopted, or any such building constructed, which shall in any event exceed in cost the sum of $2,500,000.

Commissioner Clough moved to strike out the detailed instructions in the second resolution, and only provide that the building should be uniform in style, character, and construction. This motion prevailed, and the resolution was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That so much of said plan and building as shall belong to and be required for the use of said city, in minor details and internal arrangements, shall be subject to the direction of the city authorities; and the county portion thereof, as aforesaid, subject to the direction of the county authorities; provided that the general arrangement of said plan and building shall be uniform in style, character, architecture, and finish.

A motion to rise and report progress was lost.

Commissioner Ashton moved to recommend that the whole proposition be laid on the table. He was evidently much annoyed at the striking out of the detailed instructions. The motion was lost.

THE THIRD RESOLUTION

was adopted, as follows, without discussion:

Resolved, That in the preparation of said plan the Judges of the several Courts of Cook County, the several Clerks, the Recorder of Deeds, County Treasurer, Superintendent of County Schools, and the respective heads of the various departments of the county and city shall be consulted as to the location, situation, and arrangement of the several offices and rooms belonging and appertaining to their several departments; and, after such plan shall have been prepared and sketched in pencil or ink, and before the same is submitted to this Board and the Common Council of the City of Chicago for adoption or rejection,—which right is hereby expressly reserved to said Boards respectively,—the same shall be submitted to a committee of citizens or taxpayers, as shall hereafter be provided, who, together with such other persons as they shall call to their assistance, may examine and investigate such plans, drawings, and details, and make such suggestions and recommendations with reference thereto as in their judgment they shall deem best and the case shall require; all such suggestions and recommendations, when so made, shall be noted by said architect or architects, and thereafter said plans, drawings, and details, together with such suggestions and recommendations, shall be submitted to said respective Boards for adoption, amendment, or rejection.

Commissioner Clough thought that 4 per cent was too large a compensation for the architectural work, and he moved that 2½ per cent be substituted. This was adopted, and the motion to pass the resolution as amended was lost.

THE FIFTH RESOLUTION

was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That all former action of this Board and the Common Council of the City of Chicago, inconsistent and in conflict herewith, be, and the same is hereby, rescinded, and that the Clerk of this Board is hereby instructed to furnish the Common Council of said city with a certified copy of the foregoing, and ask their concurrence therein.

THE ARCHITECT'S PAY.

The fourth resolution, fixing the architect's compensation at 4 per cent, was adopted as originally offered, as follows:

Resolved, That the compensation to be allowed to said architect and architects shall not exceed in the whole the sum of 4 per cent upon the cost of the building, work, materials, and finish complete, the county and city to defray one-half each of the entire cost and outlay for said building, with the appurtenances; and the said architect or architects shall, from and after their designation and selection as aforesaid, do and perform all things in and about said plans, drawings, details, specifications, building, work, labor construction, and finish to completion as shall be directed and required by said Boards, their agents, officers, and committees, for the compensation aforesaid; and upon their designation and selection by said Boards, before they or either of them shall enter upon the discharge of said duties, he or they shall enter into a good and sufficient bond to and with said county and city in the penal sum of $250,000, with approved security, for the faithful discharge and performance of their duties in the premises.

The Committee then arose and reported progress, and action upon the report was taken on each resolution separately.

INEFFECTUAL EFFORTS.

Commissioner Clough renewed his amendments, offered in Committee of the Whole, as to the sale of unoccupied lands and city and county and city bonds. The amendments were lost, the affirmative votes being those of Commissioners Bogue, Burdick, Clough, and Jones.

Commissioner Bogue renewed his substitute offered last week, postponing the whole subject matter until the 1st of December, 1874. Lost by the same vote as above.

The Board then concurred in the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole as to the preamble and first resolution.

The action of the Committee in reference to the second resolution was rescinded as a salve to the wounded feelings of Commissioner Ashton, and the resolution was adopted as originally drawn, with the following detailed instructions as to the plans:

And that the county portion of said plan and building shall provide for fifteen common-law court-rooms, four Chancery-Court-rooms, one Supreme-Court-room, with necessary consultation, Judges', Clerks' rooms and closets attached to and connected therewith; one Probate and one County-Court-room; the proper and necessary rooms for the Law-Library. All common-law court-rooms to have attached and connected therewith two jury-rooms each, a Judge's room, and closets; all Chancery, Probate, and County-Court-rooms to have attached and connected therewith one jury-room each, Judge's room, and closets; there shall also be provided for the county portion of said building a proper and sufficient Recording Department, with necessary and proper vaults and rooms attached; necessary and proper clerks' rooms and vaults. There shall also be located in or about the county portion of said building one grand receiving fire-proof vault for county and city use; also, in the county portion of said building, all such other offices, rooms, and vaults as shall be required and directed. The whole of the material and work of said building when erected to be first-class, and as near fire-proof as possible.

In connection with the fourth resolution, Commissioner Clough renewed his motion to fix the architect's compensation at 2½ per cent. This was lost, and the fourth and fifth resolutions were adopted as above.

The Board adjourned until Monday next at 2 p. m.

"DECORATION-DAY AT BRATTLEBORO."

WATERVILLE, Kan., June 12, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your editorial columns of the 10th inst. you have an article headed "Decoration-Day at Brattleboro," in which you do injustice to the old "Green Mountain State,"—placing her brave people in a false position. The heroes of the old "Iron Brigade" of the Potomac, with other veterans of the late War, did observe Decoration-Day at Brattleboro, and, with relatives and friends, visited the graves of the "heroes who died that we might be free," and there, with appropriate ceremonies, covered their graves with wreaths and flowers; whilst a few of Jim Fisk's New York chums took advantage of the day to dedicate his monument. These are the facts in the case, and, by giving them publicity, you will correct an evil report which has gone forth.

F. SPAULDING.

Gov. Dix to President Grant.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, June 9, 1874.

DEAR GENERAL: I have read repeatedly your financial plan, and there is not a suggestion in it in which I do not fully concur. I am especially pleased that you recommend the withdrawal of all circulating notes under $10. That was the French limit, and it was by means of it that the German indemnity was paid. There is not the slightest difficulty in getting as large a basis of specie for our paper currency.

If the country will have the wisdom to adopt your plan I am satisfied that it will prove an effectual remedy for our financial embarrassments. With sincere regard, yours,

JOHN A DIX.

His Excellency U. S. Grant.

Prince Organs--53,000 in Use.

Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street, offers these first-class instruments at the very lowest prices for cash or time. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Circulars sent free.

Geyser (Saratoga) Water on Draught

By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars Cologne."

THE COUNCIL.

The Lake-Front Property to Be Advertised for Sale.

The City-Hall Property Not to Be Disposed of.

An Inquiry Into the City's Financial Condition.

The Proposed Street-Car Line on West Indiana Street.

Investigating the Bridewell.

The Common Council met last evening, President Dixon in the chair.

BATH-HOUSES.

A resolution, offered by Ald. M. B. Bailey, directing that the money appropriated for the erection of bath-houses be immediately expended for that purpose, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

WEST INDIANA STREET.

Ald. Cleveland presented an ordinance granting the West Division Street-Railway Company permission to lay a street-railway track on West Indiana street from Halsted to Hoyne. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

Ald. White presented a petition against granting the permission. It was similarly referred, as was also a petition of citizens in favor of granting such permission.

STEAM RAILWAY CARS.

Ald. Schmitz presented an order, directing the attention of the Board of Public Works to the fact that railroad companies are continually violating the ordinance relating to the speed of steam cars, and instructing them to enforce the ordinance. It was possed.

DRIVING CATTLE.

Ald. Reidy submitted an ordinance prohibiting the driving of more than three head of cattle or hogs at one time from the Union Stock-Yards, or any of the streets of Chicago, between the hours of 6 in the morning and 8 in the evening. Referred to the Committee on Police.

BATHING IN THE LAKE.

The Committee on Judiciary reported adversely to the proposition to prohibit bathing in front of the old Catholic Cemetery.

Ald. Schaffner presented a remonstrance against the adoption of the report, which was laid over. The remonstrance was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division.

INVESTIGATE THE BRIDEWELL.

Ald. T. F. Bailey offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate certain charges against Capt. Mack, one of the officers of the Bridewell, and also the general management of that institution. On demand of Ald. White, the matter was referred to the Committee on Bridewell.

SALOONS ON SUNDAY.

The Clerk read an ordinance drawn by the Law Department, amending the Sunday Liquor ordinance so as to require saloon-keepers to keep closed on Sunday doors opening on the street, and to provide windows with shutters, curtains, or blinds, under penalty of a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100.

Ald. Richardson claimed that there was no necessity for the passage of such an ordinance, for the reason that its provisions were already contained in every saloon-bond, and, in case of a refusal to comply with the bond, the Law Department could commence suit on it, and the Mayor could revoke the license. Moreover, there was a State law against keeping saloons open Sunday.

Ald. Cullerton inquired who was to enforce the State law.

Ald. Richardson said it was the duty of the Police Department to enforce this law, the same as the law against larceny or murder.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Ald. Cullerton said the Common Council had the right to know the condition of the city finances. He did not know in what banks the city money was deposited, but believed that, in case the money was loaned, the city should derive some benefit from it. He had made certain pledges to his constituents last fall, and he was anxious to have this matter settled. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be and they are hereby instructed to report to this Council at its next regular meeting upon the following matters:

1. The exact amount of bonds outstanding against the City of Chicago, by whom held, and for what purposes incurred.

2. The amount of cash on hand and subject to the order of the City Treasurer, whether in bank or otherwise.

3. The amount of money in bank belonging to the city, the name or names of the banks with which money belonging to the city is on deposit, the amount so deposited and held by each bank, and the rate of interest allowed or paid by each said bank on account of such deposit, and to whom paid.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An ordinance granting permission to run a fireless locomotive on West Van Buren street was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A recommendation by the Board of Public Works for an appropriation of $4,000 to bridge the river at Fullerton avenue was referred to the Committee on Finance.

An ordinance for widening the South Branch on the west bank north and south of Harrison street was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The engrossed ordinance providing for the appointment of a Tax-Commissioner was passed by a vote of 31 to 4.

THE LAKE FRONT.

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds was taken up. The majority report recommends that no steps be taken in the sale of the lake front until an opinion is had as to the legality of such a sale, while the minority report favors the immediate sale of the lake front and present City-Hall site.

Ald. Richardson moved to strike out the City-Hall site. The motion prevailed, Ald. Cullerton, McGrath, and Gannon voting in the negative.

Ald. Campbell moved to strike out from the minority report the portion relating to subdividing the lake front. The city had no power to subdivide until its title was perfect, and it would be folly to advertise a subdivision which had not been, and could not be, legally made.

Ald. Cullerton said that if the city had a right to sell at all it had the right to sell by single lots.

Ald. Campbell believed that the city had no legal right at present to sell the property at all.

Ald. Hildreth stated that the prevailing belief that the lake front property was dedicated to park purposes was all a "fictitious imagination." There was no restriction to the sale of the property.

Ald. Coey saw no objection to selling in small lots if the city had the right to sell at all.

Ald. Campbell said that the Council had as much right to sell Dearborn Park as the lake front. If either should be sold, or its use perverted from the original dedication, the property would revert back to the original donors. The question was whether the United States Government and the State of Illinois would take advantage of such a loophole. The issue would rest with the parties who should buy to defend their title. If bought by a corporation, they might defend the title, but private individuals could not afford to do this. No private individuals would bid for lots under such circumstances, and, knowing this, the railroad companies might put in a low bid and get the property for less than they had already offered.

Ald. Sidwell believed that no land east of Michigan avenue was originally dedicated. All the land now there was the result of accretion from the lake, which belonged to the city, and the city had a perfect right to sell either in blocks or lots. The people were in favor of selling the property, and he could see no objection to advertising it for sale, and see if anybody wanted to buy it.

Ald. McGrath believed there was but one opinion as to the propriety of selling the property, and the only way was to advertise for bids. If the railroad companies should bid but $200,000, then it would be time enough to argue that point, but until then it was premature to raise the question. Already the property had been leased out to various parties for purposes not contemplated in the alleged original dedication, and if there was any such danger as that spoken of, it was a miracle that somebody had not taken advantage of it. Nobody could tell whether the city's title was good or not. The Attorney-General of the State confessed that he did not know. If the property was once sold, it was none of the Council's business to inquire whether the people who bought could hold it. If the public only knew how negligent the Common Council had been in selling this property, at the same time imposing enormous taxes, he believed that indignation meetings would be held, and the Council denounced for its neglect and delay. The people wanted it sold, beyond a doubt, and the proper way to find out what the powers of the Council were was to advertise it and test the question.

Ald. Jonas inquired how about the injunction granted by Judge Drummond.

Ald. McGrath said that this injunction only related to compliance with the act of 1869, by which the city was compelled to sell the land to the railroad companies.

Ald. Heath was opposed to selling the land according to the terms of the report. It was a well-known fact that for years men had speculated upon the probability that it would become necessary to establish additional docks in front of the property. He was opposed to the city's parting with its riparian rights. He gave a minute history of the land from the original survey in 1821 down to the present time. He wanted the city to retain its riparian rights, so that in the future it could enjoy an enormous revenue from the docks which were destined to be constructed there.

Ald. McGrath asked whether this would not correspondingly decrease the value of existing docks, so that nothing would be gained.

Ald. Heath said the outer docks would never be built until they were needed in addition to existing docks. The first duty of the Council was to use all endeavor to induce the United States Government to give the city a title in fee simple to the property.

ALD. CAMPBELL

thought it a bad time to force real estate upon the market, when the financial condition of the country was so critical, with no money seeking investment in real estate except at reduced prices. Aside from the lake-front, there was no question that the bids for the city's real estate would be far below what could be obtained for the property as soon as business revived,—which would be as soon as Congress either took some decisive action or ceased to tamper with the question. To sell all the city's real estate to-day would not relieve the taxpayers a dollar. Since the propositions of the railroad companies, three years ago, to give $800,000 for the lake-front, the debris deposited there had increased its value at least $500,000, and yet no one could now say that the railroad companies stood ready to make any offer whatever for the property. The city needed this property, and he was opposed to selling it at all. If the title was perfected, the railroad companies would be glad to lease it from the city for depot purposes. They would never take a title from the city unless they could secure exemption from municipal taxation. First get a fee simple from the Government, and then sell it if thought proper.

THE VOTE.

The previous question was ordered, and the vote on Ald. Campbell's motion to strike out the proposition to sell the lake-front in single lots was as follows:

Yeas—Richardson, Coey, Stone, Schmitz, Reidy, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Moore, Campbell, Cleveland, Lynch, Jonas, Mr. President—14.

Nays—Foley, Sidwell, Spaulding, McClory, Cullerton, M. B. Bailey, Hildreth, O'Brien, T. F. Bailey, Woodman, White, Quirk, McGrath, Mahr, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, Cannon, Murphy, Corcoran—20.

The vote on the motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report was as follows:

Yeas—Coey, Sidwell, Spaulding, McClory, Cullerton, M. B. Bailey, Hildreth, O'Brien, T. F. Bailey, Woodman, Kehoe, White, Quirk, McGrath, Mahr, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, Cannon, Murphy, Corcoran—22.

Nays—Richardson, Stone, Schmitz, Reidy, Clark, Heath, Moore, Campbell, Cleveland, Lynch, Jonas, Mr. President—12.

THE REPORT

as amended was then adopted. It is as follows:

Your Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, to whom was referred the report of the Committee on Fire and Water relating to the sale of vacant city property, having had the same under advisement, respectfully report: That in view of the fact that the following lots and pieces of land owned by the city, and purchased for the use of the Fire Department and other purposes, are not in use, and are not needed for public use, viz.:

Lots on Illinois street, near Franklin, 40x100 feet; old Engine No. 3 lot.

Lot on West Erie street, near Milwaukee avenue, 20x82 8-10 feet, formerly occupied by Fire Department; old brick building thereon.

Lots on LaSalle street, near Madison street, 44x101 feet; old Long John engine-house.

Lot on State street, near Congress street, 25x95 feet; old J. B. Rice engine-house.

Lot on Huron street, near North Clark street, 50x109 feet; old Huron Street Police Station.

Also a tract purchased for quarantine purposes, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets and Wentworth avenue and the railroad tracks, 543 9-10x457 feet.

Also a tract purchased for quarantine purposes, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets and Butterfield street and the railroad tracks (except the portion on Thirty-third street occupied by the South Division Pound and Pound-Keeper's house), 66x1,263 90-100 feet, size of entire lot.

Also that tract lying south of Eugenie street, north of North avenue, east of North LaSalle street, and west of North Clark street; size, 307 feet on North avenue, 518 6-10 feet on North LaSalle street, 632 5-10 feet on North Clark street, and 52 6-10 feet on Eugenie street.

Also a triangular piece north of Eugenie street, east of North LaSalle street, and west of North Clark street (about) 24 feet on Eugenie street, 56 9-10 feet on North LaSalle street, and 62 3-10 feet on North Clark street.

Lot on corner of Washington and Franklin streets, 100x67 feet, formerly occupied by Hose Elevator No. 2.

Lot known as Reservoir Lot, on the southwest corner of Chicago avenue and Sedgwick street; size, 130 x130 feet.

Also the tract of land lying east of Michigan avenue and west of Illinois Central Railroad tracks, and between the south line of Randolph street and the north line of Monroe street, commonly known as the lake-front property, specifications described in accompanying plat.

Your Committee respectfully recommend the passage of the following order:

ORDERED, That the City Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to advertise for sale the lots and pieces of property described in the report hereto attached. Such advertisements to be inserted in the Chicago *Times* and TRIBUNE for at least ten days in succession, and that the plats of the property known as the Lake-Front property, and the property occupied by the present City Hall, be also inserted with the advertisement of those pieces of city property described respectively, and that the Comptroller report the bids for each of said several lots and pieces of land for confirmation or rejection, as is by law required; bids for the Lake-Front property to be received for the entire tract, single lots, or blocks, the conditions of sale for all the property included to be the same known as canal-terms.

The Council adjourned.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ROBBER.

A Swedish Captain Loses His Diamonds Very Strangely—The Detectives Skeptical.

From the New York Tribune, June 13.

Charles Anderson, lately Captain of a Swedish ship, informed the police authorities on Thursday, June 4, that some time during the three previous days he had been drugged and robbed of uncut diamonds worth $15,000. He said that while trading with the natives along the coast of Africa and Brazil he had purchased from them 565 rough diamonds. On reaching this city he attempted to sell them, but the price offered was so low that he determined to go to Europe and endeavor to dispose of them at Amsterdam. He was recently married, and intended to go to Europe with his wife. He thought, therefore, he would sell several of the diamonds to obtain money for the tour. With this intention he started from his father-in-law's house in the Bowery, having the diamonds in a pocket of his pantaloons, and went to a diamond broker's office in a building on Broadway, between Fourth street and Washington place. As he was going up the stairway of the building he met a young man who said he was the broker's clerk, and that his employer was absent. Upon his telling the young man that he desired to sell some diamonds, the latter replied that the broker would be back later in the day. He went home and at 4 p. m. again started for the office. In Houston street he was hailed by some one, and turning around, recognized the broker's clerk, who was accompanied by a young woman. The clerk said that he would go with him to the office, and that the woman was his wife. As they were walking toward Broadway, the woman took a small box from her pocket, and taking from it a lozenge, offered it to the clerk, put another in her mouth, and gave a third to Anderson. He put the lozenge in his mouth, and soon became very dizzy. The woman then suddenly tossed a handkerchief in his face, and he became unconscious. When he came to himself he was apparently in a cellar. Two masked men were standing by him, who gave him some coffee to drink. He again became unconscious. Several hours afterward he was awakened by the two men, who bound his hands and feet, and then put a bandage soaked with chloroform about his face. He again became unconscious. When he regained consciousness he found himself lying on the sidewalk at Spruce and Nassau streets. He staggered to his room at Sweeney's Hotel, and there discovered that he had been robbed of the diamonds. The thieves had also stolen three diamond shirt-studs, three rings, and his gold watch and chain.

Capt. Irving, Chief of the Detective Squad, and Detectives Dusenberry and Macdougal, to whom Anderson narrated the manner of his robbery, declare that they do not believe it possible that he was robbed in the way he describes.

CHICAGO LITERARY CLUB.

The First Dinner at the Sherman House.

Address by the Rev. Robert Collyer on Literature and Great Cities.

Remarks by Judge Jameson and Others.

The Chicago Literary Club, which began its life several weeks ago, and numbers among its membership the most notable scholars, wits, and poets we have among us, by last evening came to the time when it seemed proper to inaugurate its serious labors by a social meeting in which speeches should be made, a feast should be eaten, and a time of good fellowship generally be had. For this purpose the Society met at the Sherman House, where a banquet was laid in the ladies' ordinary.

At 8 o'clock, a full attendance being present, the members sat down to the feast. This was all that it should be, and needs no description. It might be remarked in passing that the literary men displayed an epicurean taste and delicacy that presages that they will live long to confer the benefits of their labors upon us.

When all had eaten heartily, and a modest glass of pure wine had been added to the inward stores, the literary character and talents of the organization found expression in speeches. The President,

THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER,

spoke as follows on "Literature and Great Cities:"

GENTLEMEN: If the time ever comes in which it will be worth any man's while to write a literary history of Chicago and the Northwest, and this Club should then put in a claim to be mentioned as one of the signs of a finer and larger life, which succeeded the rude stern fight of the first forty years, I trust this fact may be stated as quite the most notable, that

THE CHICAGO LITERARY CLUB

was the result of a feeling those who became members of it had in common before they came together that the time had fully come when all true lovers of books in our city should enter into a league through which whatever each man had of special worth to his fellows should be brought to the exchange, so that there might be a common wealth of the culture which had come to any ripeness, together with a company of men eager and anxious to welcome every new sign of such culture, either among those of their own community or those who might come to us from otherwheres.

For this is to me

THE BEST THING

about our society so far as we have come, that each man among us seems to have been moved by this inward impulse, so that all we needed in order to get a fair start was to pass the word to fall into line, and then see what could be done to carry our common purpose in the best fashion. In all my experience I have never seen a society formed with such

A CHEERFUL SPONTANEITY,

or one that in my opinion had a truer or more unselfish purpose, or that met as we meet to-night under fairer auspices of a large success; and this is just as it should be, for of all things I can think of for which men league together, there is not one which depends more entirely on such a spirit as we have witnessed than the companionship of men who gather for a purpose like this with the risen presences about them of those who have given to the world a glorious gift of thought that breathe and words that burn in immortal books.

And if we shall think a moment of our position, we shall see how imperious the call must be to men of a genuine literary instinct and aspiration to enlist in some such company as this we have formed. We are at the dayspring still of a city that was built before Pere Marquette stood on our shore 200 years ago, and touched the land and water with the holy presence of a man of the purest Christlike quality, and before the first log was squared and matched to make a shelter for the child of the new time. It is not possible to look in a broad way at our situation and not feel sure of this one thing, that no man or set of men made Chicago. The weight is in the other scale;

CHICAGO HAS MADE THE MEN.

And so, while we may believe as we will in predestination and election, or free grace and free will, we must be Calvinists to a man when we think of the marvelous fitness of a few square miles precisely here and nowhere else for a peerless seat of commerce, and say that for good or evil, or for both, so it had to be. Before the foundations of the world we now live in, when the wild lands and waters were given over to wild men and beasts, this city stood square in the heart of the brooding and fashioning Providence, the Spirit whose eyes are behind and before, and on either side, and was built without the sound of ax or hammer. They called a man out once in Buffalo to make a speech, and, as he was one of our own citizens, they naturally egged him on to make a few remarks about Chicago. He was a modest man, as you may be sure, for, as Mr. Artemus Ward said, when he came to see us once, our only drawback, so far as he could see, was a modesty bordering on self-distrust. "Gentlemen," this man said, "Chicago is a city of about 5,000,000 souls. She is situated by Nature exactly under the bend of the horn of the goddess of plenty, so that the first and best of everything falls into her lap by a law as inevitable as the law of gravitation. Her suburbs are Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, and a few places of minor note, and her ports for the present are Montreal, New York, and San Francisco, and when, some time ago, she decided to tip the continent the other way, and make the waters of our river run into the Gulf of Mexico, the man who took the contract, happening to visit the Falls of Niagara, stood awhile watching the majestic sight, and, as he turned away, muttered with a touch of regret, 'We shall have to stop this; we want Lake Michigan for something else.'"

I have understood that the Buffalo people thought he was not quite so modest in his statement as he might have been, and, if he spoke of things as they were just then, I will not say he did not overpass the line in one or two matters, but if he spake as a seer of what was coming in due time, he told in the same essential way the simple truth. This city of ours, for vastness, for wealth, for splendor, and for whatever belongs to the most superb centre of commerce in the noblest land under the sun, is to have a future of which the boldest man among us dare not dream for fear he may injure such standards of fitness as he has to use within his own nature, and fall into habits which will unfit him for the sober and serious work each man of us has to do in his own little corner.

Now, I notice everywhere in the history of what I would call the inward man that, while the noblest roots and seeds of the religious life came by some secret of selection to their finest fruition apart from the vast and quick aggregations of men, so that you have to look toward the grassy uplands of Bethlehem for your David and Jesus the Christ, and toward the tents among the solitudes of Arabia for your Mahomet. It always has been true, and always will be, that

LITERARY CULTURE,

and the genius through which culture rises to its finest flowering and fruitage, instinctively seeks great cities and makes them its true home. Now and then you may find such flowers of a rare, sweet beauty and grace away from the supreme centres of life and thought. The beautiful recesses of the lake country in Westmorland nourished Wordsworth's genius. The green uplands and shaggy woods of Scotland, gleaming with daisies, caught the heart and touched to noble music the lyre of Burns, and the cold shoulder of a Yorkshire moor, as familiar to me in my boyhood, standing away in the distance, as Lake street is now, was the sad and solitary home of Charlotte Bronte, who shook our own hearts to such a purpose a quarter of a century ago. Great cities, therefore, have no monopoly of these fruits, and yet I venture to say they are essential to the very finest and best. Athens has her Plato, but it seems as if he also must have his Athens. London has her Shakspeare, and yet but for London who shall dare to say that Shakspeare's genius might not after all have wasted its sweetness on the desert air of a tenth-rate country town, and been lost forever to the world; or that but for London we could have our Chancer, Ben Jonson, and Milton, and a host beside, who shed such a peerless lustre on English letters in the old days; or, in the latter days, men like Thackeray or women like George Eliot.

Carlyle in his moorland solitude had already nursed his heart into its first disdain of the "twenty-six millions of England, mostly fools," as he said; still he had to go at last to where such fools gathered in the mightiest multitude to find the true place for his throne. So Emerson, musing down in Concord, still seeks Boston for his keenest contests of wit and wisdom, and, as he told me once, when he wants to do some steady stroke of work takes a room at the Parker House; and Hawthorne, the man whose genius has still the finest flavor and strength perhaps of any writer who has yet appeared in American letters, was starving body and soul among what were then the solitudes of the streets of Salem, when he was drawn out of his despair by our noble friend James Fields, and brought, in spite of himself, close to the quick, warm heart of the metropolis of New England, and then from that day his genius began to flower to its finest perfection.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE SAYS

that there has never been a new plant discovered of a supreme worth in the solitudes and among the savages. In Australia, at the Cape of Good Hope, no matter where, the sun of the larger and finer life seems to be essential to the very existence of these kindly and cultured servants of man; they will only grow as men grow. We all burgeon and ripen on the same stem, and so it is with the finest fruits of literary and artistic culture.

"On solitary souls the universe looks down inhospitable,
And the human heart finds nowhere shelter but in human kind,"

George Eliot sings, and especially this must be true of the finest and purest products of the human heart and brain. The Iliads were sung and the grand old dramas rose to the music of the multitudes. The great statues were cast and chiselled when art touched her loftiest summits, for the public squares and temples; and the most matchless pictures were painted, not to the order of millionaires to be kept in their galleries for the envy of their friends; they were the altar-pieces of great cathedrals, the glory of city-halls, and the common property of all who had eyes to see them.

Athens, Rome, Florence, London,—Great cities like these are like the great organs which alone can interpret for you the finest and strongest strains, and at the same time touch the simplest with a new grace; or, to change my figure, as we hear of wine of the most wonderful quality—wine which as those who know about these things affirm, is to any common juice of the grape what the diamond is to charcoal; and this wine depends for its uttermost secret on the fires that hurtle and burn beneath the roots of the vines as well as on the sun which pours down from above. So, if you will let me say so it seems to me as if

THESE LAVA-BEDS OF GREAT CITIES,

with their hidden fire and brimstone if you will,—these burly, restless, hurtling, intense elements,—kindling and consuming as in the times of Troy-town battles; the intense consuming of Athens and Rome, the Armada days and reforming days of Queen Bess, the burning of the Puritan fires, and so down to our own days,—elements like these gathered into their intensest activity in great cities, are the nurseries and vineyards of the wine of life we store in immortal books.

It is once more to be noticed as a truth which I will run out briefly on a double line to save your time and patience, that on this power we seek to gather, to sow, and to ripen,

IN SOME SMALL MEASURE THROUGH THIS CLUB,

a city like this, of any city, must depend for a name and place after our gorgeous palaces, our solemn temples, our railroads, and marts of commerce, are swept away, and nothing is left but vast mounds of ruin. It is to literature that we are to look, not only for a great place in the world's history, but for any place. These pens catch our thoughts and deeds on the wing as they are flying swiftly toward forgetfulness and old night, and if the pen is tipped with the gold of genius they are touched with immortal youth. That is one thing, and the other is that only at last will any city be remembered to any purpose as those who have this gift may have made it shine with the splendor which was first in the man who saw what was passing, painted it in the colors of his own soul and set it in the sun for the ages to come to wonder over and admire. What would we not give to-day for one perfect picture painted by such a man of the life of old Egypt before Herodotus? The life of the age they have just touched in that new tomb, where they found footsteps of the men who five thousand years ago put the sacred bull in his secret chamber, and then went away never dreaming for a moment that those footprints would be there when they themselves were blown about the desert dust or sealed within the iron hills. How full of interest these discoveries are they have just made on the site of old Troy, but except to antiquarians how empty they would be, had not Troy lived all these ages in Homer's great battles, and sweet little episodes of homes and children as real as anything within our city limits? When I went into

THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND

the other summer I should have seen little to enchant me had I not been enchanted before I went with Scott's exquisite pieces, and one morning wandering about London, I felt as if I had found something worth more than St. Paul's when I lighted on Kingsgate street, and went up and down thinking of our friend Mrs. Gamp. It is this touch of genius which ripens at last out of all culture, and all earnest and honest endeavor after culture, which outlasts and outvalues the most magnificent creations, and the most wonderful histories that are left to the chances of time and tide. If our city, with her wonderful future, is remembered in a future still more wonderful, these are

THE CONDITIONS OF HER IMMORTALITY.

Not alone that she shall be great, but that she shall have writers, thinkers, poets, and historians greater than herself. If such a man is watching us to-day, and has been for some days that are gone, children will sit with books on their lap, and blot them with tears as they read the story of our suffering and simple manfulness. I think now and then, I would like to try my hand at half a dozen little pictures I hold in my heart, of what I witnessed here and there between the 9th of October, 1871, and the next spring. And still, as one generation passes away, and another takes its place, there will be chapters just as full of wonder in their own way, and still we must depend on this we are seeking to cherish and ripen; not on our Historical Society, not on our Academy of Sciences, not on our schools, churches, hospitals; not on the noblest things beside, or the most imposing; all these are of incalculable worth, but that which is of quite singular, separate, and unique worth, is

THIS LITERARY QUALITY,

this power which can tell the whole story of it to future ages, so that we shall not live in a dumb silence in the life of the world to come, but, if it please God, in a splendid story of men and women who were not content to gather wealth which can rot and rust, but were evermore bent on that which endures when the stars drop one by one out of their orbits, and are no more seen.

Gentlemen, when I sat down to write out my word and thought of what I should say which you would hear with most pleasure, I thought of poor Tom Hood's condition when invited to a feast. A little daughter of the house came and whispered, "Please, Mr. Hood, mamma sends her compliments, and when will you begin to be funny?"

MY TEMPTATIONS

lay there and in other directions of a light and trifling sort. I thought I would like to tell you of such literary clubs as I have heard of, read of, or touched in some nearer way. But as I tried to touch the connection of a gathering like this with the real purpose for which we should gather I found that this was the only word I could say that would satisfy my own insight, and with this word I can only end as I began, with

THE MOST HEARTFELT CONGRATULATIONS

for what has been done, and the same anticipation that beside the pleasure and profit each man of us will receive from these gatherings, there will be this solid purpose at the heart of all to build up in our young city a society of men who will do all they can for the development of literary culture, so that our life in every shape of harvest work, heroism, and piety, of fame and civic virtues, shall not pass into silence, but in every generation shall find men who are fitted by this literary genius to transmit to future ages a picture of whatever is best and noblest in our life for the inspiration and instruction of the ages to come.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Judge J. A. Jameson followed with a short and able paper on the future of the Club, in the course of which he gave the Chicago papers a handsome compliment for printing sermons. This allusion was heartily applauded. The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, C. C. Bonney, J. L. Pickard, Gen. J. B. McClurg, and Dr. Andrews followed in short addresses.

The tenor of the remarks was congratulatory of the favorable auspices under which the Club is started. Something, also, was said about the future grandeur of Chicago. One of the gentlemen present put a stop to this topic, and then the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain called attention to the serious duties of the membership in well-spoken words.

At 10 o'clock, the party became informally sociable, and, after a few moments passed in conversation, adjourned to its next regular meeting.

Among those present were the Rev. Robert Collyer, D. D., the Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, J. L. Pickard, Gen. J. B. McClurg, Dr. H. A. Johnson, Dr. Andrews, C. C. Bonney, Judge J. A. Jameson, Judge Henry Booth, and many other gentlemen distinguished in arts and letters.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OFFICE-HOLDERS TO THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: That inflated thought, the expansion of the currency,—a thought which was never worthy of birth,—seems destined to occupy the position before the public that should be occupied by reasoning upon some project that is founded upon equity and possessed intelligence of good.

Among the thoughts advanced for consideration we find one that, figuratively speaking, is a political guillotine, which, in its efficacy, is as revolting to the average politician as the sight of the block or scaffold is to the average murderer, namely: "That all officers who neglect or violate official duties be recalled by the voters; the voters to elect officers to fill the places vacated by recalled officers."

Will you kindly allow me to reason from the subject to the masses. A is an employer; B an engineer. A employs B to manage a boiler and engine, which all classes have assisted in building,—the farmer, coal and iron miner, machinist, boiler-maker, speculator (*not accumulator*); A, and all other industrious parties, doing their allotted share of mental and physical labor. A has the generally-recognized right to dictate to B. If B carries more or less pressure than A dictates, he is discharged or resigns, and another is employed for the position.

So it should be in Government affairs. Every officer has the right to resign, by death or otherwise. *We*, the employers, have, or should have, the right to discharge the officer who does evil, or neglects to do what the majority says is good, and instructed him to do, or avoid. If the office-holder, or the constitution or platform he is instructed to take as his guide, cannot grow so fast as the people can, let them be enlarged, if possible; or, if impossible, discard them. If the official outgrows the people, he has no right to compel them to wear too large a governmental suit. The honest, competent official knows this guillotine is not being built for him. The dishonest incompetent fears it. Some rule themselves by principle; some require to be ruled by love; some by fear. We have no guaranty of the honesty of any individual; therefore should protect ourselves.

All admit that this plank is right in theory, but say it is not practical. I say it is practical, and, for every argument against it, can show one or more to sustain it. The practical ever has been, and, we may reasonably conclude, ever will be, the result of reasoning and experimenting upon visionary theories. New forms of government are but new inventions. Inventions are always visionary until practically tested by being used. My time, and doubtless your columns, will not now permit a description of what I consider the practical; but the immediate future will see its adoption agitated. The *leaders* of the Farmers' Convention gagged it from entering their platform; and, in so doing, simply obeyed the practical wrong-doer in their brains. Of course the murderer prevents the building of or destroys the gallows.

We want that the best men should be encouraged to seek the offices, and have the best associates when they are in them. The office is an inanimate thing; therefore, cannot seek the officer. The people, to whom belong the offices, may seek and choose an incompetent, *and should have the full right of suffrage*,—not only the right to employ, but the right to discharge when their imprudent selection has been made manifest. Ridicule or flattery will not argue for or against the truth. Let those who wish to do so argue from me to the people; let wiser ones argue from this theory to the people, and the nation's people will not be humbugged, robbed, and murdered in the immediate future as they have been in the past. We don't want to go back to "the good old times," but forward to the enjoyment of higher and better practical truths. Touch the truth who dare?

JOHN McAULIFFE.

CHICAGO, June 13, 1874.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Proceedings of the Business Meeting—Reports of Committees.

A business meeting of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association was held yesterday evening in their Hall on Madison street, being the first of its kind for two years. The meeting was not a very large one. The chair was taken by Mr. J. H. Cole, who, after prayer, and the singing of a hymn by the meeting, opened the exercises with a brief address in which he stated that the meeting would have been much larger but for the holding of several Union meetings in different parts of the city, at which the Yokefellows were all present. He called upon

MR. S. A. KEAN,

Chairman of the Finance Committee, to make a report. Mr. Kean stated that the ladies were making efforts to have a cool cup of ice water available at every block of the city, for the use of passengers. They also intended to organize different places of resort where young men could have amusement, without the concomitants of intoxicating liquors. He believed that God had heard the petitions of the praying women, and that it was now time that the men should aid in the work. He called upon Mrs. Rounds, who was on the Committee with him, to speak in behalf of the temperance cause.

MRS. ROUNDS

said that she felt the need of hearty co-operation in the work the crusaders had undertaken. Although it might seem otherwise, the work had been carried on effectively. The saloons in the different divisions of the city have nearly all been visited, and in nearly every instance the ladies had been well received. It was in their prayer-meetings that they felt their greatest strength lay. Their prayer-meetings had been especially successful in the Bethel Home, about 100 of the occupants of the Home having signed the pledge. Prayer-meetings had recently been opened at the corner of Third avenue and Fourteenth street. In the Marine Hospital it was stated there was a grand chance for the work. All over the city the feeling was in favor of the movement, and the trouble was the finding of workers. The fact that so many men were out of employment caused the ladies a gread deal of trouble. They were constantly being appealed to by people who had signed the pledge for work to do. In this respect the help and counsel of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association was especially requested. If work could be provided for such men, a great step in the work of making the city a temperate one would be gained. She believed that the forces of the temperance workers should be concentrated in those wards of the city which went last fall for the People's Party, in order that by the next election the ballot might tell a tale of the success of the temperance movement. The ladies had consecrated themselves for the work, and with the aid of God they would finally succeed.

The meeting engaged in silent prayer for the consummation of the wish expressed by the last speaker.

MR. PHILIP MYERS,

Chairman of the Library Committee, reported that the number of books in the library was 2,597; number drawing books, 565; number of monthly periodicals on file, 26; number of weekly papers on file, 59; of daily papers, 16.

MISS E. DRYER,

Chairman of the Bible-Work Committee, reported that five persons were engaged in going from house to house reading the Bible. When the Bible could not be read religious conversation was employed. The only question of the Bible-worker was where to begin. When this was decided the rest of the work was easy enough. The speaker related the circumstance of the conversion of an infidel of forty years' standing, who had been brought to the light through the agency of the Bible-workers.

MR. ARCHER,

Chairman of the Boarding-House Committee, thought that the work of the Committee was closely allied to that of the Temperance Committee. They had on their list about fifty boarding-houses, the prices of which ran from $4.50 to $7 per week. They had on an average an application a day from young Christian men in search of boarding-houses.

MR. HITCHCOCK,

Chairman of the Employment Committee, said that the work of this Committee was a very serious one, and that the Young Men's Christian Association was going to be much perplexed about it before the problem was solved of how to satisfy the demand for employment. There were in the city as good business-men as any in the city, who were spending day after day in a fruitless search for work. Still, the Committee did a great deal of good, and, although they could not do all they wished, they hoped to be able to accomplish more in the future.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Mission Committee, Mr. Van Arsdale stated that it was the intention of the Committee to divide the city into different missions, which could be visited by different members of the Association.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Philip Myers, Chairman of the Building Committee, said that the present building, with a front on Madison street of 25 feet, and running back 108 feet, was the nucleus of their future property. The Committee hoped by next year to have Farwell Hall erected. They were getting forward, and hoped, with God's help, to succeed.

On behalf of the Lecture Committee, Mr. Van Arsdale stated that it was the intention of the Committee to organize a series of free lectures and another of paid lectures for the ensuing season.

MR. I. N. CRITTENTON,

Chairman of the Lyceum Committee, stated theirs was essentially a Christian Lyceum, but at the same time they tried to make it as attractive as possible to young men and women. It was hoped that the debating would be of great benefit to the young men of the city in teaching them the rules of parliamentary debate, and in making them ready speakers, while with music, readings, and other exercises the Lyceum would soon make itself known as a pleasant place to spend an evening. Although it was only begun a few months ago, it had already a membership of 100 members, which he hoped would shortly be increased through the agency of the Association.

Mr. J. W. Farlin, Chairman of the Membership Committee, stated that the number of members on the 15th June was 821.

THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Myers, for the Publishing Committee, stated that the paper known as *Heavenly Tidings* had been disposed of and its place taken by *Everybody's Paper*, the monthly edition of which reached 68,000 copies, which he was sure would reach 100,000 very shortly. About two tons of Dublin tracts had been disposed of.

Mr. Norton, Chairman of

THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE,

said that in the name of two hundred dying patients in the hospital and their friends, he thanked the meeting for listening to him. The work of his Committee was an awful fact, and it was impossible to relate many incidents which would set forth its nature. A supply of 400 papers was distributed every week through the hospital. The Roman Catholics made a daily visitation to the hospital, and when the Young Men's Christian Association began the work they tried to place obstacles in the way, but they were soon overcome. The work of the Committee, though arduous, was always faithfully carried out.

On behalf of the Devotional Committee, the Chairman stated that the prayer-meetings are being very well attended. Two Arabs had entered the last prayer meeting, and at its close expressed great pleasure in it. They stated that they thought that Jesus Christ must have been in Mohammed. All the meetings were successful. Eternity could tell how much good was done by the Strangers' Prayer-Meeting and the noon-day prayer-meetings. The Marine Hospital meetings are managed by Col. Whittle, and were successful. Street-meetings had begun, and five were going on during the present evening.

MR. VAN ARSDALE

stated that the National Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations would take place in Dayton, O., on the 24th of June. He nominated as delegates from the Chicago Association J. V. Farwell, D. W. Whittle, J. H. Cole, S. A. Kean, E. D. Ingersoll, J. M. Hitchcock, and W. W. Van Arsdale, with alternates. On motion, the nominations were confirmed.

Notices of motions to change the constitution were made, so as to allow ladies to become active members, and to remove the restriction of age in the election of officers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

—There is an almond orchard in Santa Clara County, Cal., containing 100 acres and more than 20,000 trees. To this 140 acres more are to be added, when it will be the largest almond orchard in California.

LOCAL MISCE

MR. STOREY AS A J
On the 16th day of May last
bur F. Storey was drawn from
as a petit juror during the last
present term of the Criminal C
was notified, but when the
impaneling the jury, he
and never even condescended
his absence. Yesterday Ju
dered an attachment to be issu
quent, which was placed in th
Hammond, who at once depar
the editor and proprietor o
arriving at the office of the T
find Mr. Storey, and on the se
with a similar lack of success.
THE THIRD TI
he called he found the utmost
ing his way towards the edito
had made up his mind to inva
soon as he found the top of
stairs it was apparent to him
had been detailed to guard th
from invasion. At each step
cross-questioners, to each of
of his visit had to be
young man rubicund
very hard of hearing,
searching in his interrogatori
got through to his satisfaction
the Bailiff that since the Roc
editor of the paper had lived
of an attack upon his person
for a long time daily in consul
son street medium in hopes
cast its results, and that the
been armed with derringers
drilled in the throwing up of
street firing. The Bailiff par
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EARNESTLY IMPLORED A
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delay this was granted, and t
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tleman was busily engaged w
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office, not having pleased him
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might be expected, he prese
sholy aspect. It was apparent
the many fears he had enter
and unpleasant termination
were groundless. The man
quiet, mute, resigned, humb
Storey of yore, but the subdu
stitute which had been produ
of disasters, among which
Lydia and Pauline, decay of
of circulation, decline of adve
nalistic monomania, and th
suits. As the Bailiff entere
editor rose, made a polite b
his visitor's taking
HIS OWN PECULIAR E
and sat down himself upon
one which had hitherto been
torture of visitors. He ap
bailiff, and questioned him as
Mr. Storey—May I ask your
sir?
Bailiff—Well, you see, Mr. S
got pulled for juryman in
Court, and—
Mr. Storey (with too much
be agreeable)—My name go
man! What in h—. I beg
Bailiff. In my hot days I
which I fear ——. You under
At the same time, what on
my name out for? Didn't th
now I am overtasked? What
and forgeries, and Gas-Com
and mediums, whose utter in
work almost shake my Spiritu
driven almost wild. This is u
DO YOU BELIEVE IN SPIRITS
Bailiff—Well, thank you,
do; a little whisky——
Mr. Storey—Not that ki
Ethereal, not fermented. The
parted. Have you ever hea
per?
Bailiff—I thought I did a mo
was a misunderstanding.
Mr. Storey—I see you are no
who the dev—. Pardon me
These early shortcomings cli
grasp. As I was saying—Wha
I go again. What caused Jud
tle on me as a juror? I supp
other. I simply called him a do
or a liar, and now he turns r
plishes his vengeance by mak
This is hard. By—. stopped
Mr. Bailiff.
SEARCHING FOR INFO
Here Mr. Storey went to a t
shouted:
"Hunt up the files and find
Jameson was libeled, and w
listed of."
Bailiff—Well, Mr. Storey,
be on hand to-morrow mornin
Mr. Storey—Not if I can h
my medium, and if the an
Wilbur," I shall go. If th
Wilbur," I must.
Bailiff—But you'll be impris
in hand, for contempt of
Mr. Storey (leaping from hi
Storey imprisoned! Where i
yet once more, Mr. Bailiff. My
will crop out in moments of
ment, but imprisoned!
IT'S A TERRIBLE
the new County Jail, isn't it?
Bailiff—Terrible, and there'
which Jailor Folz has orders
Party to reserve for you if eve
clutches.
Mr. Storey—Aerial and m
what shall I do? And the ja
ld criminals. Who is the wo
place?
Bailiff—I don't know who i
tell you who is the meanest;
there went round town tal
story that blasted the repu
sewing girl and ruined the n
mechanic. He got caught
now he is paying up. And th
that he tried to get off by sayi
else who was lying told him th
posed upon him.
Mr. Storey—A despicable w
a—a forsaken creature.
Bailiff—And what do you th
says? He says that if he had
a paper and sent it round to
scribers he'd be scot-free now.
The hit was a palpable one
winced. At this moment
ONE OF THE SATE
appeared.
Satellite—We have sear
files and cannot find any libel
son.
Mr. Storey—Strange, mo
Judge, a public man here for
in the *Times*. Haven't I eve
liar?
Satellite—No, sir.
Mr. Storey—Nor a dog?
Satellite—No, sir.
Mr. Storey—Never question
Satellite—Never.
Mr. Storey—Most remarkal
fore for the Judge?
Satellite—Well, yes. Whe
sick and obliged to obtain
from duty on the Bench, y
shirking, and wanted to do
time.
Mr. Storey—Ah, struck it
what has made him pull my n
Bailiff (indignantly)—If yo
Sheller. The Judge ain't tha
how I've spent about enoug
moral atmosphere. If you
to-morrow morning, sure as I
YOU GO TO JA
Mr. Storey—Give me tim
spirits. Please do.
Bailiff—Not a moment. If
planation to make write it to
and he'll dispose of your case.
and if the Judge is not agree
to the dismal prison.
TREMBLING WITH A
the editor wrote a note which
bailiff to take to the Judge
answer. The Judge smiled
and delivered the following
Bailiff: "Hummell, tell Mr
troubled the spirits less, they
that he needn't mind sendi
copy of his paper, as I am a
that he is relieved from se
Court juryman."
The bailiff hastened back
but he was too late. The ai
half-way house to heaven ha
and he was in a trance.

THE INDIANA AVENU
ROAD TROU
In September, 1871, George
E. Dexter, and J. R. Towle,
Indiana avenue, south of Thi
a bill against the Chicago Ci
ty to prevent it laying a trac
south of Thirty-first street.
the Company had no right, b
to lay the track in the time

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MR. STOREY AS A JURYMAN.

On the 16th day of May last the name of Wilbur F. Storey was drawn from the box to serve as a petit juror during the last two weeks of the present term of the Criminal Court. Mr. Storey was notified, but when the hour arrived for impaneling the jury, he failed to appear, and never even condescended to give reasons for his absence. Yesterday Judge Jameson ordered an attachment to be issued for the delinquent, which was placed in the hands of Bailiff Hammond, who at once departed in search of the editor and proprietor of the *Times*. On arriving at the office of the *Times* he failed to find Mr. Storey, and on the second visit he met with a similar lack of success.

THE THIRD TIME

he called he found the utmost difficulty in making his way towards the editor's room, which he had made up his mind to invade at all cost. As soon as he found the top of the first flight of stairs it was apparent to him that the full force had been detailed to guard the dilatory juryman from invasion. At each step he was met with cross-questioners, to each of whom the object of his visit had to be explained. A young man rubicund of face and very hard of hearing, was exceedingly searching in his interrogatories, and when he got through to his satisfaction he explained to the Bailiff that since the Rockford trouble the editor of the paper had lived in constant dread of an attack upon his person; that he remained for a long time daily in consultation with a Madison street medium in hopes to be able to forecast its results, and that the whole staff had been armed with derringers, and were daily drilled in the throwing up of barricades and in street firing. The Bailiff persuaded the young man that his mission had nothing to do with this, and

EARNESTLY IMPLORED AN INTERVIEW

with the editor and proprietor. After much delay this was granted, and the Bailiff was ushered into the presence of Mr. Storey. That gentleman was busily engaged writing another explanation, the last one, which was done in the office, not having pleased him, with new facts to prove the utter innocence of the writer, and, as might be expected, he presented a very melancholy aspect. It was apparent to the Bailiff that the many fears he had entertained of a sudden and unpleasant termination to his interview were groundless. The man before him was quiet, mute, resigned, humble—not the terrible Storey of yore, but the subdued, chastened substitute which had been produced by a succession of disasters, among which may be mentioned Lydia and Pauline, decay of influence, decrease of circulation, decline of advertising, the Spiritualistic monomania, and the Rockford libel suits. As the Bailiff entered the room the editor rose, made a polite bow, insisted upon his visitor's taking

HIS OWN PECULIAR EASY CHAIR,

and sat down himself upon the deal-bottomed one which had hitherto been reserved for the torture of visitors. He appologized to the Bailiff, and questioned him as follows:

Mr. Storey—May I ask your business, my dear sir?

Bailiff—Well, you see, Mr. Storey, your name got pulled for juryman in Judge Jameson's Court, and—

Mr. Storey (with too much of the old fire to be agreeable)—My name got pulled for juryman! What in h—. I beg you pardon, Mr. Bailiff. In my hot days I contracted habits which I fear ——. You understand, Mr. Bailiff. At the same time, what on earth did they pull my name out for? Didn't they know that just now I am overtasked? What with libel suits, and forgeries, and Gas-Company Presidents, and mediums, whose utter incapacity for their work almost shake my Spiritualistic faith, I am driven almost wild. This is unkind, too unkind.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN SPIRITS, MR. BAILIFF?

Bailiff—Well, thank you, I don't mind if I do; a little whisky——

Mr. Storey—Not that kind, Mr. Bailiff. Ethereal, not fermented. The spirits of the departed. Have you ever heard an angel whisper?

Bailiff—I thought I did a moment ago, but it was a misunderstanding.

Mr. Storey—I see you are not one of us. But who the dev—. Pardon me again, Mr. Bailiff. These early shortcomings cling with a tenacious grasp. As I was saying—What the de—. There I go again. What caused Judge Jameson to settle on me as a juror? I suppose some day or other I simply called him a dog, or a horse-thief, or a liar, and now he turns round and accomplishes his vengeance by making me a juror. This is hard. By—. stopped in time this time, Mr. Bailiff.

SEARCHING FOR INFORMATION.

Here Mr. Storey went to a tube, down which he shouted:

"Hunt up the files and find out when Judge Jameson was libeled, and what the libel consisted of."

Bailiff—Well, Mr. Storey, I suppose you will be on hand to-morrow morning?

Mr. Storey—Not if I can help it. I'll consult my medium, and if the angels whisper "Go, Wilbur," I shall go. If they whisper, "Stay, Wilbur," I must.

Bailiff—But you'll be imprisoned, if you are not on hand, for contempt of court.

Mr. Storey (leaping from his chair)—Wilbur F. Storey imprisoned! Where in ——. Pardon me yet once more, Mr. Bailiff. My youthful profanity will crop out in moments of too great excitement, but imprisoned!

IT'S A TERRIBLE PLACE,

the new County Jail, isn't it?

Bailiff—Terrible, and there's a dark cell in it which Jailor Folz has orders from the People's Party to reserve for you if ever you fall into his clutches.

Mr. Storey—Aerial and medialistic entities, what shall I do? And the jail is filled with horrid criminals. Who is the worst wretch in the place?

Bailiff—I don't know who is the worst, but I tell you who is the meanest: There's a man in there went round town telling a scandalous story that blasted the reputation of a young sewing girl and ruined the name of an honest mechanic. He got caught at it though, and now he is paying up. And the meanest thing is that he tried to get off by saying that somebody else who was lying told him the story and imposed upon him.

Mr. Storey—A despicable wretch. A monster. A—a forsaken creature.

Bailiff—And what do you think their prisoner says? He says that if he had printed the tale in a paper and sent it round to thousands of subscribers he'd be scot-free now.

The hit was a palpable one, and the editor winced. At this moment

ONE OF THE SATELLITES

appeared.

Satellite—We have searched through the files and cannot find any libel upon Judge Jameson.

Mr. Storey—Strange, most strange! The Judge, a public man here for years, and no libel in the *Times*. Haven't I ever called him even a liar?

Satellite—No, sir.

Mr. Storey—Nor a dog?

Satellite—No, sir.

Mr. Storey—Never question his chastity even?

Satellite—Never.

Mr. Storey—Most remarkable. Have I never gone for the Judge?

Satellite—Well, yes. When the Judge was sick and obliged to obtain leave of absence from duty on the Bench, you accused him of shirking, and wanted to dock him for short time.

Mr. Storey—Ah, struck it at last. That is what has made him pull my name out.

Bailiff (indignantly)—If you say this you are a libeller. The Judge ain't that sort of a man, and now I've spent about enough time in this immoral atmosphere. If you ain't on hand at 10 to-morrow morning, sure as fate

YOU GO TO JAIL.

Mr. Storey—Give me time to consult the spirits. Please do.

Bailiff—Not a moment. If you have any explanation to make write it to the Judge by letter and he'll dispose of your case. I shall wait here, and if the Judge is not agreeable, off you come to the dismal prison.

TREMBLING WITH AGITATION,

the editor wrote a note which he persuaded the Bailiff to take to the Judge and bring back an answer. The Judge smiled curiously as he read it, and delivered the following message to the Bailiff: "Hummell, tell Mr. Storey that, if he troubled the spirits less, they would reciprocate; that he needn't mind sending me a gratuitous copy of his paper, as I am a family man, and that he is relieved from service as a Criminal Court juryman."

The bailiff hastened back to the *Times* office, but he was too late. The airy occupants of the half-way house to heaven had called upon him, and he was in a trance.

THE INDIANA AVENUE CITY RAILROAD TROUBLE.

In September, 1871, George Howisson, Jennie E. Dexter, and J. B. Towle, property-owners on Indiana avenue, south of Thirty-first street, filed a bill against the Chicago City Railway Company to prevent it laying a track on the avenue south of Thirty-first street. It was claimed that the Company had no right, because it had failed to lay the track in the time limited by the ordinance, and also because it had failed to gain the consent of two-thirds of the property-owners along the proposed line. The injunction was granted.

The answer of the Company was filed yesterday, denying that it was outlawed on account of non-compliance with the ordinance in regard to time, and claiming that the time had been extended by the Common Council two years from Nov. 13, 1871; that it was also provided by the ordinance that if the Company was prohibited by any court from carrying on the work, such time as it was restrained should not be included in the term of the two years. The Company alleges that the injunction in the present case was issued within the time set for the completion of the track, and thereby it has been restrained from going on with the laying of the track ever since. It was also claimed that the reason the Company did not proceed with the work as soon as the leave was given, was because the Board of Public Works had requested that it should wait until the sewers and gas and water pipes were put in, and the pavement laid. The defendant also denies that the proposed road will injure the value of property along its route or block up the avenue, and asks, therefore, that the bill may be discontinued and the injunction dissolved. The pavement of the street is going on at the present time, and it may be that this fact has wakened the parties to a new effort to lay the track to the present city limits.

THE CHICAGO RIVER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

THE FIRST PLAN.

SIR: In your editorial remarks in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE on the Chicago River, you do not overstate the consequences of allowing the river to remain in its present most foul condition. How to cure the evil has been a question before the public for a long time, and has, undoubtedly, been one upon which our engineering department has bestowed much of its valuable consideration, but with small results, except as to expense, up to the present time.

To suggest a plan to make what we call Chicago River clean, and to dispose of the sewerage of the city in a practical manner, is the object of this communication. In attempting to suggest a cure for a disease, it is necessary to find out first, if possible, the cause, in order to act intelligently.

First, What we call "Chicago River" is not a river, but the mouth or outlet of a swamp or marsh. If it were a river there would be no trouble, as the current would carry off the filth now accumulated in such a terrible mass, and right here is the cause and trouble. The sewerage of the city is discharged into a cess-pool having no outlet! Such a thing is a crime and an engineering blunder of the most shameful character. If the sewerage, and by this I include everything now discharged into the river of that nature, had not been allowed to be dischargad into the river at all, it would never have become a nuisance and a pestilential terror, but an attractive and pleasant feature of the city. As the "river" has no outlet, no sewerage or filth of any kind should be allowed to be discharged into it.

Now nearly all the water pumped into the city from the water-works is passed through the sewers into the river and produces no current, and the attempt at Fullerton avenue to force a small quantity of water into the North Branch to create a current will probably amount to quite as little in that direction.

To be brief, this is my idea: Stop making the "river" a cess-pool! Extend all the sewers now discharging into the river to the lake, and not only to the lake, but a mile out into it from the shore. It may be suggested that it would be impossible to carry the sewerage of the city a mile into the lake, but I think it can. The lake and river are on a level, of course. The sewers that discharge into the river are, of course, also several feet above the river level, consequently could be carried over the surface of the lake any reasonable distance on piers and there discharged. It should be made a punishable offense to put any filth into the river. Undoubtedly there may be difficulties to encounter in adapting this idea to the present system of sewerage of the city, but I think none that cannot be overcome, if not prevented by those who have made the blunder of discharging the sewerage into the very heart of the city. F. P. H.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1874.

THE SECOND PLAN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I noticed in your Sunday edition an article in regard to the bad odor of the Chicago River, and on the ineffective drainage of the city, and calling for a better system. Therefore, will you please allow me a small space for the following suggestions:

First—Considering the topographical situation of Chicago, it cannot be effectually drained by the use of the river, and the water of the same will never be pure and inodorous so long as the main part of the sewage of the city is discharging into it. No matter what amount of work is done for the improvement of the same, I am convinced it will prove a failure, and the labor and money expended will be nothing more than a waste.

Second—The sewerage system of the city is entirely defective, and should be abandoned.

Third—A better one should be adopted, which I think could be accomplished, as follows: From an appropriate point in the southwestern part of the city, open a grand principal main sewer (or tunnel), easterly 2 or 3 miles in the lake, and there construct a pumping-work of sufficient power to discharge all the sewage matter in the lake. From the point selected in the southwestern part of the city, construct secondary main sewers, northerly and southerly, and discharge all the sewers of the city into them, allowing depth enough in order to have all the sewers go under the river. By this system, not a single part of the city would be less than ten or twelve feet above the sewer, which would allow us to have dry cellars everywhere, thereby greatly benefitting the health of the city in general.

The above is only a sketch of the idea, for which the details would require great study and labor. X.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1874.

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was, in the shade, as follows: 7 a. m., 66 deg. Fahr.; 10 a. m., 72; 12 m., 78; 3 p. m., 84; p. m., 78; and 8 p. m., 77.

The Presbyterian ministers met yesterday orning to discuss the great question of Woman the Church. Since reporters were not admitted, the result of their deliberations is lost to the public.

At a meeting of ladies and gentlemen, Saturday afternoon, at the Orphan Girls' Home, 315 Monroe street, a Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of the following persons: Mrs. E. A. Haskins, The Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, the Rev. C. D. Helmer, the Rev. H. N. Powers, the Rev. H. W. Thomas, the Rev. M. J. Savage, and Dr. George E. Shipman. Officers elected for the first year: The Rev. C. D. Helmer, President; the Rev. M. J. Savage, Secretary; the Rev. H. W. Thomas, Treasurer; Mrs. E. A. Haskins, Superintendent; the Rev. H. N. Powers, Auditor.

The effects of the edict of the Board of Health against the oysters are visible on a sign-board on Randolph street, above Curtis. It reads "Lobsters and Cove Oy." The remaining letters—"sters"—have been chalked out but not painted, and the sign remains in eloquent incompleteness, just as the painter cast down his brush when he saw the fatal news in THE TRIBUNE.

"The letters "I. H. S." received a new interpretation from a young man who was expounding them to his inamorata, Thursday evening, at the corner of Van Buren and Loomis streets. Said he: "You see, Mary, they represent what was said on the cross—'I. H. S.—I have suffered.'"

People can now walk on the West Side pavement without having at every block to skirmish round a hop-scotch diagram occupied by enthusiastic players, but they are almost certain to collide at each corner with a small boy flying a kite and running backward.

The Board of Directors of the Relief and Aid Society held a protracted meeting last evening, and discussed the petition of the Mayor of New Orleans for relief for the Louisiana sufferers. The matter was finally referred to the following committee: H. W. King, B. G. Caulfield, E. B. McCagg, J. T. Ryerson, J. Mason Loomis.

A lad by the name of Lawrence Blissett, employed in the printing-office of Blakely & Brown, at No. 151 Fifth avenue, fell through the elevator of that establishment from the third to the first floor, yesterday morning. He received a number of serious bruises about the head and shoulders, but none of them are regarded as dangerous. He was taken to his home and properly cared for.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the body of William Collier, a sailor, 29 years of age, was discovered floating in the river at the foot of Blackhawk street, and recovered. Deceased was last seen Friday afternoon very much intoxicated, and, while in that condition, it is supposed, he met with the accident which cost him his life. He has a brother residing in the city, who will be notified. The body is at the Morgue, and the Coroner has been advised.

The Coroner has been called upon to investigate the death of a man named Axel Landills, who was found dead in his bed at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He lived alone at No. 16 West Erie street. He was a native of Norway, and was aged about 50 years. Death, it is supposed, resulted from heart-disease.

At half-past 6 o'clock last evening Theodore Schrader, a boy 10 years of age, in attempting to board an incoming freight train on the Northwestern Road at Chicago avenue, was thrown beneath a car and had his right leg amputated at the ankle. He was taken to the County Hospital.

A distressing and fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon at half-past 1 o'clock, near the corner of Centre avenue and Sampson street, resulting in the death of a small boy named William Considine, under the following circumstances. The lad was sitting in a wagon owned by his uncle, Nicholas Lyston, opposite No. 413 Centre avenue, awaiting the return of his relative, who was temporarily absent. The deceased sought to change his position on the seat, and in so doing started the horses. They turned the wagon so suddenly as to hurl the boy with great force from the seat to the ground, which he struck with his head, fracturing his skull, and causing almost instant death. He was removed to the residence of his parents, and the Coroner notified.

The ceremony of breaking ground for the foundation of the new Plymouth Congregational Church which is to be built on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, was witnessed by a large concourse of people yesterday afternoon. The following programme of services was carried out: A short preliminary address was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett. Then came the reading of a psalm, a hymn by the choir and congregation, and then the breaking of the ground, after which addresses were made by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, the Rev. E. F. Williams, and Prof. F. W. Fisk. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D., and the services closed with the singing of the Doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Summer.

THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Newsboys' Home was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the institution, on La Salle street, near Randolph. Mrs. R. Hubbard presided, and a full quorum was present. The chief subject under discussion was the annual picnic for the boys. Dr. Ben C. Miller read a communication from Norman Gassette, in which the latter gentleman offered to allow the White Stocking Base Ball Club to play a series of "charitable games," with any amateur clubs that might be selected, after the professionals have concluded their Eastern tour. It was thought best that the ladies should furnish the report for the approaching picnic. Col. James H. Bowen has offered grounds in South Chicago for the festivities, and his hospitality has been gratefully accepted. The picnic will take place in about three weeks, and other arrangements will be announced in good time.

The General Superintendent made his report for the quarter ending June 1. The amount disbursed was $1,194.56; receipts from boys, $357.35. Subscriptions of $100 each were received from J. McGregor Adams, John W. Walsh, L. Z. Leiter, Samuel M. Nickerson, and S. M. Moore, and $50 each from N. K. Fairbank and S. W. Allerton. From "sundry persons" $50 was received, and from N. S. Bouton, for the Relief and Aid Society, $200. The number of boys received during the quarter was 95; sent to country homes, 11; restored to parents, 91; average daily attendance, 24.

After some general discussion relating to the new building on Quincy street, the meeting voted to adjourn.

THE NEW HOTEL.

The Berlin *National Zeitung* has the following piece of solemn humor:

The latest American progress in building will be the "mammoth hotel" soon to be erected in Chicago. This enormous hotel is to have a frontage of three English miles; the height of seventy-seven stories will measure 3,480 feet from the ground floor to the roof. The hotel will have no stairs; but 500 balloons will always be ready to take visitors up to their rooms. No room-waiters are to be employed, but visitors will be served by a newly-patented automatic, put up in every bedroom, who will do all shaving, shampooing, &c., to the guests by a very simple and ingenious mechanism. Supposing the guest requires hot water, the automatic will be able to call downstairs: "A bucket of water up to Room No. 1,003,-107," and the water will be up in seven seconds by a patented elevator.

Half an hour before table d'hote, instead of the ringing of bells, a gun (24 pounder) will be fired on each floor, to call the guests to get ready for their meals.

The tables in the dining-rooms will measure 4 miles each, attendance to be performed by twelve waiters on horseback, on either side of the table. Music during table d'hote will be played—gratis—by eight bands of seventy-seven men each.

For the convenience of visitors, a railway will be built on each floor, as well as telegraph offices. The price of one bed-room will be from $1 to $10. The cost of this building is estimated to be $680,000,000. The billiard-room will contain 900 American, 99 French, and 1 English table, and, most of the visitors expected to be Americans, the billiard-room will be fitted out with a spittoon of 100 feet in circumference.

THE VETERANS OF 1848.

The veterans of the German Revolution of 1848 and 1849 celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle at Waghausel, where the present Emperor, then Prince William, was temporarily defeated yesterday afternoon, at Fischer's Garden, No. 625 North Clark street. At about 4 p. m. the old Republican veterans commenced assembling with their friends and families, and in less than an hour the beautifully decorated garden was filled to suffocation.

The festivities were opened by a speech from Mr. A. Hottinger, the President of the Executive Committee, setting forth the object of the anniversary, and depicting in glowing colors the incidents of those memorable days in which they had fought together for that unification of Germany which now twenty-five years later was an accomplished fact.

The Secretary, Mr. J. S. Lindan, then read several letters from prominent revolutionists who, through various causes, were prevented from attending. Among the letters read was one from the Revolutionary leader, Frederick Hecker, who expressed his great sorrow at not being able to attend, his health being so impaired that, by the advice of his physician, he was about visiting Colorado, where he hoped to regain his health. He spoke in glowing colors of the deeds of 1848 and 1849, and hoped that, when the proper time arrived, they might again unfurl the defeated and lowered banner, and march on to victory and liberty.

Mr. Casper Butz then read a beautiful poem composed by him for the occasion, after which Mr. William Rapp, editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, delivered the oration of the day, which was a fine and able effort, and was greatly applauded throughout. The Germania Mænnerchor sang several songs, and Pastor Hartman also made a speech.

THE CORNER-STONE.

A meeting of the Marshals of the corner-stone celebration was held last evening, in the gentlemen's parlor of the Sherman House. Gen. McArthur presided, and B. M. Woods acted as Secretary. There were present Marshals Gen. G. W. Forsythe, C. H. Gillespie, Maj. Wood, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Otto Von Fritz, Gen. Drewer, J. C. Rankin, and many others.

Gen. Forsythe called upon the representatives of the city military present to state their views on the question of marching, etc. Capt. J. J. Healy, of the Mulligan Zouaves, said his company wished to act as an escort to the Knights of Pythias, and would not turn out in any other manner.

D. Crowley, the representative of the Father Mathew Temperance Cadets, said his company were willing to go where the General Committee wished.

Lieut. Jones, of the Irish Rifles, said his company did not like the order of marching as arranged, and that they would much prefer to march with the other military organizations. The Alpine Hunters wished the same change made. On motion of Gen. Chetlain, the Mulligan Zouaves, Alpine Hunters, Irish Rifles, and Polish Guards were assigned to the right of the second division.

The Ellsworth Zouaves made known their desire to join in the procession, and were assigned a position.

After a somewhat lengthened discussion on changing the line of march, and a few other matters, the Chairman called upon the Secretary to read a communication from the Odd Fellows, stating that they would muster a force of 3,000 and join in the procession.

Mr. B. F. Guyton informed the meeting that he had marched in a former procession as a Sunday-school scholar under the leadership of John Wentworth, and he had always regarded the Sabbath-school children in that procession as a decided feature. The idea took with the meeting, and Gen. McArthur appointed him Marshal of the children.

Mr. Gillespie here arose and called the attention of the meeting to the uniform kindness of Mr. Frank Wentworth, and moved that the Sherman House be made the headquarters of the Committee.

The motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned till Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

CRIMINAL.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

It appearing that public justice demanded it, the Court ordered a special venire of twenty-three persons to serve as a Grand Jury to take action in the case of the three burglars who broke into the house of Mr. Manoel Talcott last week. States' Attorney Reed explained that Mr. Talcott expected to leave the city very soon for an extended tour in Europe, and, unless the prisoners were tried prior to his departure, there was no prospect of their punishment, as the law did not permit of their detention beyond a certain length of time.

James Clark pleaked guilty to the larceny of a quantity of iron from the International Pipe Company. He was remanded for sentence.

John Collins pleaded guilty to the larceny of a coat from a gentleman playing billiards in the Pacific Hotel. Collins is an old man, and partially insane. He was, for that reason, sent to the Bridewell for sixty days.

Daniel Cooper was tried for the larceny of a watch and chain from ex-Ald. Whittaker, at the time that Mr. Whittaker's horse ran away and threw him from his buggy, seriously injuring him. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Thomas Smith was tried for the larceny of a watch and chain from Laura Dewyer. The jury failed to agree and were discharged.

The notorious Tommy Quirk was tried for the larceny of a pair of shoes from C. H. Nichols, and was found guilty. Quirk has been a candidate for the State's Prison, without opposition, for some time past, and will evidently be elected. He was remanded for sentence.

THE POLICE COURTS.

James McCarthy, aged 13 years, was fined $25 by Justice Kaufmann yesterday for attempting to steal from William Maloney, No. 67 North LaSalle street.

William Ford, who was released from the Bridewell Saturday last, was again arrested yesterday morning, and taken before Justice Scully, who held him in $1,000 bonds until to-morrow on a charge of having stolen $22 from John Murphy some two months ago.

Chris Fop was before Justice Boyden yesterday under the charge of assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. The case was continued till the 20th inst., under bonds of $800, for the purpose of procuring witnesses.

John Duffy, aged 11, and John Burns, aged 14, were arrested Sunday night for stealing lead-pipe from an unoccupied house, No. 289 West Van Buren street. The pipe was owned by B. W. Bates. Yesterday the juvenile thieves were held in $200 bail to the Criminal Court by Justice Scully.

Patrick McEnnery, the fellow who fired at Officer Benton some months ago and escaped capture by leaving the city, had no more sense than to return, and was arrested Saturday night in the California Saloon on Canal street. Yesterday he was brought before Justice Scully, who continued his case in $1,000 bail till Friday.

Thomas Murphy hails from the country, and Sunday last was doing the city behind a pair of thoroughbred, high-stepping horses. After taking in Lincoln Park and the Boulevard, he came spinning down Wabash avenue at a gait contrary to the ordinances of our city, and was checked in his headlong speed by an officer, who invited him in dulcet tones to the Harrison Street Station. Yesterday morning Justice Boyden fined the rural gentleman $10 and costs for fast driving.

Cornelius Mahoney, a rough of the meanest class, was before the South Side Police Court charged with committing an assault on Alice Stewart, at 515 South Clark street, with intent to do bodily harm. The woman is the common-law wife of this fellow Mahoney, who beat, kicked, and abused her in an outrageous manner, until his helpless victim was black and blue. Justice Boyden let him off with a fine of $25.

A German woman procured a divorce from her husband, Nicholas Kilburtes, some time ago, and the custody of their child was given to her with permission to the husband to visit his child. Saturday Kilburtes called at her house ostensibly to visit the child, but in reality to give vent to his pent-up wrath. While there he beat the poor woman until her screams brought to her rescue an officer who arrested the fellow. Yesterday he paid $10 for the assault, and was placed under $300 bonds to keep the peace by Justice Boyden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The case of Barbara Rose that was commenced against Wheeler & Cook, liverymen, before Justice Hinsdale last Friday, was called yesterday and a change of venue taken to Justice Haines, who continued the case.

James Powers indulged in a modest pleasantry yesterday afternoon, consisting in taking a buggy belonging to Thomas Todd that was hitched opposite the Sherman House. Officer Brown locked the young man up in the Armory.

Walter Rice diverted the city with his presence yesterday. He was desirous of emulating the example of Solon Shingle, in disposing of an invoice of butter and apple-sass. He was introduced to an assumed agent, whose office is on Dearborn street, near the Tremont House, with whom he opened negotiations. The game cost him a $20 note, which he paid like a man, and visited the Armory to ascertain what would be done about it.

Statements were made at Justice Haines' office yesterday to the effect that J. M. Hasslett, a commission merchant on South Water street, has a new mode of transacting the commission and produce business, as he buys for nothing and sells for cash. About the first of this month, it was stated, Hasslett opened out on South Water street, and proceeded to get up a corner on the potato trade. After making extensive purchases in this line, he approached the firm of G. Lasher & Son, who are largely interested in the produce market, and who are also located on South Water street at No. 125, and represented to these gentlemen that he was possessed of immense resources, and had a large stock of potatoes on hand, which were entirely paid for, and requested that firm to send around to his place of business two car loads; the bill, which amounted to $300, they could send in on Monday. Hasslett then made the same representations to the house of H. Stanley & Son, and they also delivered the stock of potatoes as directed. In presenting their bills on the day mentioned, Hasslett requested further time, which was granted. Yesterday the parties again called to present their bills, but the potato-merchant was nowhere to be found; he had converted his stock into cash at reduced prices, and closed his doors. The defrauded merchants of South Water street believe that this model produce-dealer is somewhere concealed in the city; and with that belief, they called on Justice Haines yesterday, and swore out a warrant each, for his arrest. At a late hour last night the vigilant Constables of that Justice office were egerly searching for their prey, but had not succeeded in finding him.

THE CITY HALL.

The Council Committee on Gaslights failed to meet yesterday, Ald. Cullerton being the only one present.

The City Treasurer yesterday paid a large number of claims against the city, the aggregate amount of which, however, was not very large.

The License Committee of the Council were to have met yesterday in the City Clerk's office, but a quorum failing to be present, no meeting was held.

The Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office to consult upon the appropriations for the Fire-Alarm Telegraph Department. There were present the Mayor, Ald. McGrath, Schaffner, and Lynch, and Supt. Chandler.

The North Wells street railway project is progressing as well as its projectors can hope. At the next Council meeting, the ordinance granting it a charter will be presented.

Building permits were yesterday granted to Matthew Borland to erect a two-story brick dwelling at 365 West Jackson street, and to Patrick Hickey to erect a two-story and basement brick block at 295 West Taylor street.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contracts for the sewerage advertised some weeks ago, as follows: South Division, contract No. 4, to J. P. Ford; West Division, No. 10, to P. Kelly; same, No. 11, to W. McNicholas; same, No. 12, to Donovan & Donoghue.

Comptroller Hayes yesterday ordered the payment of $2,100 for the purchase of an engine-lot on Thirty-fifth street, near Halsted. The Babcock engine, at present stationed on Deering street, will be removed to the Thirty-fifth street location, and a brick engine-house will be constructed on Deering street.

Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, a meeting will be held in the Council-Chamber to consider the Ogden Ditch matter. There will be present the Common Council Committee on Harbor and Bridges, the Mayor, City Engineer Chesbrough, the Canal Commissioners, the Canal Superintendent, Messrs. Derickson, Singer, and many others.

The Board of Police met for a short time yesterday afternoon to audit a few bills and hear a complaint against Officer Kiely, charged with willfully maltreating one William Green, a man 60 years of age. The evidence went to show that Green had not been injured very much, but he brought several witnesses to prove that he had taught Sunday-school for twenty-five years, and had always been an exemplary citizen. So the Board reprimanded the officer, who in future will be careful how he lays his hands on an inoffensive citizen.

CORNER-STONE DOCUMENTS.

Under the direction of Mr. J. St. C. Cleveland, a complete set of the city public documents have been engrossed on parchment, to be placed in the corner-stone of the Government Building. The workmanship displayed upon them has been already alluded to, and it is, therefore, only necessary to give the following list of the documents:

1. City Comptroller's Seventeenth Annual Report.
2. The Laws and Ordinances of the City of Chicago for 1873-'74.
3. Annual Report of the Board of Public Works for 1872-'73.
4. Common Council Proceedings for 1872-'73.
5. Report of the Board of Education, from December, 1871, to September, 1873.
6. Manual of the Public Schools of Chicago for 1874.
7. School Reports for 1873.
8. Revised Course of Instruction for the Public Schools of Chicago.
9. Fourth Annual Report of the West Chicago Park Commissioners.
10. Report of the South Park Commissioners, from their organization to Dec. 1, 1873.
11. Annual Report of Lincoln Park Commissioners for 1873.
12. Report of Board of Police on the Police Department.
13. Report of same on the Fire Department.
14. Sheets of Peltzer's Atlas.
15. List of Aldermen for 1873-4.
16. Standing Committees of the Common Council for 1873-4.
17. List of members and officers of the Law Department.
18. List of the members and officers of the Board of Health.
19. List of the officers of the City Clerk's office.
20. Impressions of the City Seal—one gold and the other green.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A special business meeting of Pride of the West Lodge, 290, will be held at their hall, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, Wednesday evening. All members must be present.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home will be held at the Home to-morrow morning. The train leaves Chicago at 9:30 a. m.

Mr. T. S. A. Pope, of Missouri, who addressed the reunion at the Congregational Church last Friday, will address the citizens of Chicago on the abolition of intemperance at Union Hall, corner of Monroe and Clark streets, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The ladies of the temperance cause, and his friends generally, are invited. Admittance 15 cents.

A meeting of the Executive and Finance Committees for laying the corner-stone will be held at the Sherman House at 4 p. m. to-day.

The Alumni and former pupils of Phipps Union Seminary hold their adjourned meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of forming an Alumni Association. All friends interested are invited.

A reunion and banquet will be given by the members of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, resident in Chicago and vicinity, Friday evening, at the Palmer House. Measures have been taken to insure a thoroughly-enjoyable occasion.

PERSONAL.

The *Spectator* (insurance journal) says: "Mr. B. A. Lyon, President of the John Hancock Life, of Boston, resigned last month. It is reported that Mr. E. W. Peet has been tendered the Presidency of the Company. No better appointment could be made. Mr. Peet is now the Actuary of the National Life-Insurance Company, with headquarters in this city.

Arthur G. Dayton denies that he was ever one of the proprietors of the "New Adelphi," or that he ever ran a saloon in his life.

An interesting matrimonial event occurred yesterday evening in the marriage of Mr. D. A. Williams, a prominent real estate dealer of Lake View, and Miss Mary Charlton, formerly of Quebec, Canada. The gentleman is well known in real estate circles, and the lady, who was at one time employed in Judge Bradwell's office, was last year elected one of the Assistant Clerks of the House of Representatives, Springfield. The ceremony was performed at St. John's Church, by the Rector, the Rev. H. N. Powers, Judge Bradwell performing gracefully the act of giving away the bride. The happy couple have gone on a bridal tour to the North—to Lake View.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—J. H. Hammond, New York; W. B. Taylor, Philadelphia; R. R. Ogden, San Francisco; Lyman Clark, New York; W. P. Whitney, San Francisco; R. P. Gould, Boston; J. S. Lentheau, Baltimore. . . . . *Sherman House*—S.D. Mefu, New Orleans; Miguel del Campillo, New Orleans; O. Sherman, England; R. G. Adams and family, Mobile; A. H. Hunter, Schenectady; J. H. Maurice, St. Louis; Capt. E. S. Craw, Fruitport; F. F. Clark, Indianapolis. . . . *Tremont House*—J. J. Searing, New York; F. C. Curtis, St. Louis; Paul Thurlow, Philadelphia; W. H. Bilby, Fort Peck, M. T.; J. Brown, Lincoln, Neb.; John G. Doyle, Philadelphia; Miss Dix, Washington City.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

LAKE VIEW.

The police of this town made their first appearance in their new uniform Sunday morning, looking finely in their dark-blue cloth and bright buttons. The dress is similar to that worn by the city guardians, with the difference of a more becoming cap, bearing on the front, in silver braid, the monogram, "L. V. P.," surrounded by a scroll of gold braid, and gives the wearers a resemblance to naval officers. A club of lignum-vitæ is a portion of the outfit to give emphasis to any remarks that may be necessary. The adoption of this uniform will be of great advantage to the force, giving the men a feeling of self-reliance, and producing that esprit de corps which will make them act as one man. At the same time it will have a healthy moral effect on the minds of the city roughs who go to Lake View for their Sunday's fun, and have not hitherto been much impressed at the sight of a country official in citizen's clothes. Now, the boys will be respected as far as their buttons can be seen. Although the force is a small one for a place of such popular resort as Lake View, yet the present season has been the quietest known for years, and disorderly conduct is less frequent.

Twenty dollars in fines was the sum received Sunday for fast driving and other offenses. Horse-racing, to the detriment of every other person on the road, has become the favorite amusement of the city sports, who have been driven from the southern boulevards to the Lake View thoroughfares. Several of these gay individuals make the acquaintance of the Lake View police every Sunday, and return to the city sadder, yet wiser, men.

The Assessor and Town Clerk will meet at the Town Hall Monday evening, for the purpose of adjusting the assessment of taxes for this year. All persons having any requests or statements to make should be on hand on that occasion.

Mr. E. Baumann, of the well-known firm of Baumann Bros., architects, has completed and gone into his residence on Wellington avenue, near the Dummy road. This is one of the prettiest places in Lake View, and speaks much for the taste of the owner. The building is of pressed brick, with stone trimmings, two stories, basement, and attic, and is supplied with water from the roof, and gas. The cost of construction was $12,000.

A line of stages has been started on Lincoln avenue, running six times a day from the horse-car terminus at Fullerton avenue, to Bowmanville, a distance of 3½ miles. The fare is 15 cents.

JEFFERSON PLANK-ROAD.

The Sabbath-schools of this township having decided to have a picnic and a good time Saturday last, at Carpenter's Bridge, on the North Branch, an invitation was extended to the children of the Sabbath-school at the County-House, through their Superintendent, Mr. Hemingway, to join in the gathering. The children of the Suday-schools, 300 in number, were first on the ground The last to come were the children from the County-House, with Mr. Walsh, Assistant Superintendent; Miss Booth, Matron; and Miss Osborn, their teacher. All the children were neatly dressed, and with their happy faces soon joined those already gathered there. They were most heartily welcomed by all present, and when the dinner hour came, and their table was spread, it did honor to all. After eating, they amused themselves by playing base ball, etc.

ROSEHILL.

Several houses, some of them of the better sort, are going up at and in the vicinity of Rosehill. The cemetery itself, under its present management, is looking very finely. Although the associations suggested by a cemetery are not peculiarly agreeable, yet from the artistic monuments to be found there, and the taste and beauty manifest in the keeping and the arrangements of the grounds, Rosehill has really become one of the most attractive spots to visit in the vicinity of Chicago.

MAYWOOD.

The members of the Presbyterian Church organized a Sunday-school after the morning services of last Sunday. The following officers were chosen: Superintendent, James Fraser; Assistant Superintendent, Samuel Donaldson; Librarian, Charles Hurlburd; Treasurer, James Steinson; Chorister, Peter Sinclair; Secretary, James Steinson. On the evening of the 26th inst., a meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. Fraser for the purpose of organizing classes and effecting further organization.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Second Week of Mr. Augustin Daly's famous

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE

Comedy Company.

This Week in an Entire Change of Programme.

MONDAY, June 15, and every night at 8 o'clock precisely, and Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m., will be produced Alexandre Dumas' most brilliant Parisian Sensation, entitled

MONSIEUR ALPHONSE!

Adapted and augmented by Mr. Augustin Daly expressly for his own Company, and to be given by those great artists with all the fidelity to Art and Nature which marked its New York representations. For cast and synopsis see programmes.

The performance will conclude with the famous Fifth-av. Specialty, entitled

A QUIET FAMILY.

Seats secured one week in advance.

THE GREAT ADELPHI.

Gala Ladies' Night!

First appearance of the famous Comedian,

GEORGE R. EDESON.

First appearance of the favorite Banjo King,

E. M. HALL.

The Glorious Extravaganza,

FAIRY TALISMAN!

Constantine's entirely new Comic Pantomime,

MAGIC TOY!

Last Nights of the Great Abdallah Troupe of Bedouin ARABS! From Jerusalem, Holy Land, who have created a whirlwind of excitement. ALI BEN ABDALLAH, the Chief; HASH NASSELL, the Whirlwind, and eleven Athletes.

MINNIE GRAY, FRANKIE, MORGAN SISTERS, SIG. CONSTANTINE, CHARLES CHRISDIE, WM. EUNICE, HARRY LITTLE, M'LLE EVELINE, EMILY HERBERT.

Prices 50c., 35c., and 15c.; secured, 25c. extra. Ladies' Nights, Tuesday and Thursday. Matinee Wednesday.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF MR.

SOTHERN,

Who will appear Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee as the HON. SAMUEL SLINGSLEY, Lord Dundreary's eccentric brother, in the brilliant comedy of

SAM!

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Nights, Mr. Sothern will appear as DAVID GARRICK, and as LORD DUNDREARY MARRIED AND SETTLED.

Seats can now be secured.

KATIE MAYHEW is coming—WITH THE TIDE.

EXPOSITION GARDENS,

Lake Shore and Adams-st.

THE LADIES' RESORT! ALWAYS COOL!

Exposition Gardens, Lake Shore and Adams-st.

THE WONDERFUL

PARIS BY MOONLIGHT!

Dubufe's DON JUAN and HAIDEE.

Grand Promenade Concert by Henry S. Page's Band. The great Building beautifully decorated. Open from 2 to 5 and from 7½ to 10. Admission, 50 cts; Children, 25c.

McCORMICK HALL.

SLAVE SONGS OF THE SOUTH.

The Hampton Colored Students,

A band of THIRTEEN EX-SLAVE STUDENTS, from the Normal College at Hampton, Va., will give

THREE GRAND CONCERTS

In McCormick's Hall, June 15, 16, and 17. Admission. 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at Cobb's Library and McCormick's Hall. Sale to commence Friday, June 12. Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Success! Success! The Public Delighted WITH THE

GEORGIA MINSTRELS!

TO-DAY FIRST GRADD

MATINEE 2 P. M. MATINEE 2 P. M.

TURNER HALL,

West Twelfth-st.

The First Grand Annual Amateur Concert and Ball of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of Chicago will take place on Wednesday evening, June 24, in West Twelfth-st. Turner Hall. Bids for the Bar and Cloakrooms will be received by the Committee at the Bohemian Hall, West Taylor-st., on Friday evening, June 19.

ALEX. F. GIBSON, Sec'y.

MISS OLIVIA OLESON,

Painter of Porcelain, announces a GRAND CONCERT, to be given at Germania Hall, 76 and 78 Fifth-av., June 18, in which Miss E. White, Mrs. Stacy, Mr. C. W. Smith, and Mr. S. C. Pratt, Pianist, will participate. After the Concert, an assortment of finely-decorated Porcelain, including a Tea Set for six persons, ornamented with designs emblematic of the prospects of America, Germany, and Norway, will be presented to the audience. These articles are on exhibition at French's, Wabash-av., near Madison-st.; Hong Kong Tea Store, No. 1 North Clark-st.; and at Krausha's drug store, 119 Milwaukee-av.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Four Sailings Every Week.

From New York every Wednesday and Saturday.
From Boston every Tuesday and Saturday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130 gold.
Round-trip Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage Passage at lowest rates.

P. H. DU VERNET,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships Republic, Baltic, Adriatic, Britannic, Oceanic, Celtic, etc., sail from New York on Saturdays and Liverpool on Thursdays. Rates as low as any first-class line. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards. Office, 97 South Clark-st., Chicago.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE ....May 16 | PEMBROKE......June 27
GLAMORGAN.......June 13 |

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin, $75 and $80 currency. Second Cabin, $55 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$32.

Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

THE STATE LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—After Saturday, June 13, the Steamers of this Line will be dispatched every alternate WEDNESDAY until July 22, when regular weekly sailings, every WEDNESDAY, will commence.

STATE LINE.

To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c.

STATE OF GEORGIA..........................June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Saturday, June 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA..................Saturday, July 11

FROM PIER 36, NORTH RIVER, N. Y.

Weekly Sailings in August.

Rates of passage: Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; Steerage, as low as by any first-class line. Drafts at lowest rates.

For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York.

JOHN E. EARLE, Gen'l Western Agent, 83 Clark-st., Chicago.

National Line of Steamships.

NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY.

Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

P. B. LARSON, Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE ROCKLAND HOUSE,

NANTASKET BEACH,

NORTH COHASSET, MASS.

One Hour's Distance from Boston by Cars or Steamboat.

Open for the Season of 1874 on June 15.

The largest and most elegant seashore hotel in New England, with accommodations for 500 guests. Its reputation is national on account of the uniformly high character of its management and its company, the excellence of its rooms, its table, its stable (boarding and livery), and its facilities for amusements, which are unequaled. A splendid music and dancing hall is in the hotel.

The Rockland House is the newest and pleasantest summer resort of the highest class within the vicinity of Boston, in a most charming and healthful location. To parties in Chicago would refer to any of their Boston correspondents.

N. RIPLEY & SON, Proprietors.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

RHODE ISLAND.

On the European Plan. Season of 1874. This well-known and popular Summer Resort, situated on the Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Eight Steamboats daily from Providence and Newport. Rooms can now be engaged on moderate terms, by application to

L. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

Vermont Summer Resorts.

Highgate Springs and Alburgh Springs, 7 miles apart. Hotels at both places under same proprietors (Scotts), and now open at popular prices. Mineral Waters and Baths for all ailments. Send for circulars.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL—THE UNDERSIGNED, formerly of the Atlantic House, Newport, R. I., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will open the same to the public July 1.

This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points. Steamboat communication with Providence four times each way, daily.

Applications by mail will receive prompt attention.

GEORGE A. HAZARD, Providence, R. I.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

To open June 10. This elegant and perfectly appointed hotel, facing Congress Park, I have leased for a term of years. With the assistance of my brother, Sylvanus T. Cozzens, of West Point, my intention is to offer accommodation in every respect equal to any hotel in Saratoga. Terms, $21 per week.

JOHN B. COZZENS.

CONGRESS HALL,

Sheldon Springs, Sheldon, Vt.

Eight miles east of St. Albans. Mineral Water and Baths. Pure Air. Excellent Table. Write for circulars of terms and rooms.

Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York, 25 Tremont-st., Boston, or at Congress Hall.

Board very low. Open May until December.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)......	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:35 p. m.
Day Express..................	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation.........	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express.............	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express................	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express..............	9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express................	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	* 1:00 p. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
Kasas City Express............	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express.............	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p. m	§ 7:30 a. m.
Ex. via Jacksonville Division....	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express...........	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express.........	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington....	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Madison & Prairie du Chien, Mail..............	* 8:00 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Day Express.............	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & Northern Iowa, Mail..........	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Night Express.........	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express..............	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line............	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.........	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.........	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Peoria & Keokuk Ex............	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex........	* 9:25 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex........	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger...........	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express...............	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger.	* 7:30 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.......	* 9:25 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha....	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp......	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger...............	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger...............	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)......	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & SiouxCity Exp........	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha..	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp......	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:35 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Texas Express..................	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman-House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line.............	*10:15 a. m	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton..	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express..........	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express...	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express...	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail................	* 8:00 a. m	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express.............	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger...........	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger...........	‡11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express.............	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express.....	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
b Marquette Express.............	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
b St. Paul Passenger............	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Peru Accommodation............	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express.................	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEBLE SCHOOL,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of the RT. REV. F. D. HUNTINGTON, S. T. D., Bishop of Central New York. Instruction comprises a thorough English course; the Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Drawing. The next school year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. For Circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MADAME O. da SILVA and MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding School for Young Ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., N. Y., reopens April 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

187 Washington-st. The longest engaged and most successful physician in the city in the special treatment of all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases. Diseases peculiar to females speedily cured. Ladies provided with private apartments, board, attendance, &c. Send 2 stamps for treatise. Patients at a distance treated by mail.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED. DR. SHIPP, 126 Van Buren-st., near Clark, is still treating all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases with great success. Diseases of Women speedily cured. DR. SHIPP is the only physician in the city that makes no charge until the patient is cured. Call or write. Medicines sent to any address. Patients treated at a distance by mail. All confidential.

NOTICE.

Property Owners, Attention!

Until 15th inst. Tax Sale Certificates held by the City of Chicago can be redeemed at 10 per cent premium, after which date the rate will be increased to 25 per cent.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1874.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly.........6.00 | Weekly...........2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of E. A. Sothern "Sam."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Fifth Avenue Comedy-Company. "Monsieur Alphonse" and "Quiet Family."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Callender's Georgia Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety performance. E. M. Hall, G. R. Edeson, etc. "The Magic Toy."

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake shore, foot of Adams street. "Paris by Moonlight." Afternoon and evening.

McCORMICK'S HALL—North Clark street, corner of Kinzie. Concert by the Hampton Colored Students.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their Hall, 72 Monroe-st., for business and work on the 1st degree. The fraternity cordially invited.
C. H. CRANE, Sec.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WEEK'S DOINGS IN WALL STREET. Explains stock operations on small capital without risk. Copy sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

WARRANTED.

Four to six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter and the worst kind of Pimples on the face. Two to four bottles are warranted to clear the system of Boils, Carbuncles, and Sores. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas and Blotches among the hair. Six to ten bottles are warranted to cure Running of the Ears and Corrupt or Running Ulcers. Eight to ten bottles are warranted to cure Scrofulous Sores and Swellings. Two to six bottles are warranted to cure Liver Complaint.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

TANKTOWN, Delaware Co., O., March 20, 1873.

To Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Your Discovery needs only a fair trial, and it will do all you recommend it to do, and more too. When I was 15, I caught cold, and for twenty-eight years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctors' bills have run up at times to two and three hundred dollars, and never any better, but worse; when I gave up all hope, last spring, of living the summer through. I received one of your Account Books, and told my husband, after reading it, that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. He went and bought two bottles, and I found it was helping me very much. Since 1841 I was troubled with Catarrh and Sore Throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear, and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear, and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Heart Disease, Spine Affection, and Torpid Liver. My liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body, it was like fish-scales. Now it is as smooth and soft as a child's. In conclusion, I will say I have been well for three months. I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement; half has not been told. Yours, with respect,
HESTER LACKEY.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, June 16, 1874.

To-day the Episcopalians of Wisconsin meet in Milwaukee to nominate a Bishop. The last Convention broke up in confusion and accomplished nothing. Better things are hoped for to-day. One element of discord may be removed by the withdrawal of Dr. DeKoven's name.

"Would it not be curious if President Grant became the candidate of the Democratic party and the hard-money Republicans at the next Presidential election?" It is Senator Jones' paper, the *Alta California*, that puts the question. For further particulars see Washington dispatches.

Civil-Service Reform has come to an abrupt end, the House refusing to make any further appropriations for carrying it on. This is another triumph for Butlerism. The Reform was first deprived of some of its best features at the instance of crib-fed Congressmen and then knocked on the head because it amounted to nothing.

District of Columbia affairs are in sad need of a thorough overhauling in Congress. An attempt will be made to secure one day of the remaining six for a consideration of the Investigating Committee's report in the House, but there is no likelihood that the desired time will be granted. The debt of the District is now estimated at $20,000,000.

The Hon. John P. Irish, of Iowa, having been pressed to accept a nomination to Congress on the Anti-Monopoly ticket, has declined. He says he is willing to serve the cause in any other way than by accepting office. The Western country is not overrun by politicians of this order. It is fair to presume that Mr. Irish is sincere.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill passed the House yesterday. It is the last of the Appropriation bills. The amendment providing for the payment of the old Choctaw fund was defeated, it being pretty clearly established that the savages to be benefited by it are powerful lobbyists. The claim amounted to more than two million dollars.

Line-officers in the army will be rejoiced to hear that Mr. Logan has faithfully abided by his promise of killing the Reduction bill. He has left Washington to attend the Springfield Republican Convention, and the Washington correspondents say that he has so arranged matters that the Committee on Military Affairs, of which he is Chairman, will not report the bill.

Agents of the Union Pacific and its direct Chicago connections have patched up a truce. Pacific freights will in the future be sent through Iowa, and the Alton combination will be left to shift for itself. The Union Pacific Company has fallen back upon this arrangement with some reluctance, being compelled to do so by the refusal of the Central Pacific to pro rate on Eastern-bound freights beyond Omaha.

A press-law has passed the United States Senate. It is embodied in a law to regulate the removal of cases from State Courts to United States Courts, one section of which provides that process to commence a civil suit in a United States Territorial Court may be served upon any person through his agent. This provision was intended to render the Washington correspondents liable for utterances of the papers which they represent. The bill would be dangerous if it were not absurd. It is a revolutionary measure. The House will probably not reach it.

The Chicago produce markets were rather slow yesterday, with less variation in prices than usual. Mess pork was quiet and firm at $17.25@17.30 cash or seller July. Lard was inactive and nominally 2½c per 100 lbs higher, at $11.07½@11.10 cash, and $11.10@11.12½ seller July. Meats were inactive and steady, at 6⅛@6⅜c for shoulders, 9c for short ribs, 9¼@9⅜c for clear, and 10¾@11¼c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were active and unchanged at 94½c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and steady, closing at 3¾@3⅞c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and rather weak. Wheat was quiet and ½c lower, closing at $1.18 cash, and $1.17⅝ seller July. Corn was active, and ½c higher, closing weak at 62c cash and 61c seller July. Oats were quiet and firmer, closing at 47c cash and 43⅛c seller July. Rye was in better demand, and ½c higher, at 84@84½c. Barley was nominally lower, at $1.15@1.20 for No. 2. Hogs were active and firm, with sales at $4.90@5.95. Cattle were active and firm for the best grades, but dull and lower for common and medium. Sheep quiet.

The Rhode Island Legislature will to-day, at Providence, resume the attempt to elect a United States Senator. The successive ballots at Newport, last week, were as follows:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Burnside	39	39	40	40	43	43	43
Dixon	24	25	26	26	26	27	27
Barstow	13	13	13	12	19	19	20
Howard	10	13	14	14			
Bradley	10	8	8	8	6	5	5
Sheffield	6	6	5	5	6	7	7
Jenckes	3	2	1	1	4	4	4
Scattering	2	1		1	1	1	

Ald. Cullerton introduced in the Council last night a set of resolutions directing inquiry into the condition of the city finances. He said he had made certain pledges to his constituents, and wished to abide by them. The particular object of inquiry was the disposition made by Treasurer O'Hara of the interest on city deposits. The resolutions were referred. Mr. Cullerton's tenacity should not be without its reward, but the chances are against him. Mr. O'Hara has forgotten the pledges made to his constituents, and Mr. O'Hara is a power behind the throne.

It is stated that Senator Logan and Representative Farwell are *en route* to Springfield to add their blessing to the deliverance of the Republican Convention on Wednesday, and that Senator Logan will make a few remarks on the currency question. We trust the learned Senator will not confine himself to the currency altogether, but will favor the public with his views on Third-Term Politics. Third term for Grant means no term for Logan, and would render the good people of McLeansboro, Ill., utterly disconsolate.

Next month the railroad war will be carried into Iowa. The Northwestern and Burlington Companies are prepared to fight it out in that State as in Illinois and Wisconsin; but there are symptoms of weakness on the part of the Rock Island Company. The last-named Company, several years ago, in order to secure an extension of time on a land-grant, surrendered to the State the right to regulate fares and freights. If the Rock Island managers yield, it will hardly be possible for competing roads in Iowa to maintain a successful resistance. The Iowa law is patterned after the Illinois law.

The name of Miss Frances E. Willard, of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, has been mentioned as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Under the school law of the State this office may be filled by a lady, if the people choose to elect one. Miss Willard is certainly competent to discharge the duties of the office, and would probably give more vigilant attention to them than the average male candidate in political conventions. She would, in fact, be a worthy successor to Newton Bateman, than whom there has probably never been a more efficient, intelligent, and painstaking Superintendent in any American State. We understand that Miss Willard's name will be presented to the Republican Convention at Springfield on Wednesday.

The *Evening Journal*, referring to the resolution passed by the Morgan County Republican Convention, indorsing the course pursued by Senators Logan and Oglesby on the currency question, says that the resolution might well read as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the Republican State Convention is hereby requested to repudiate the national platform of the Republican party for the sake of pleasing "our Senators," and to do that which would certainly divide the Republican party and cause its defeat at the November election.

We apprehend that the *Journal* has been a little too hasty in characterizing the Morgan County resolution. It looks very much as though the State Convention would pass the same resolution, or something stronger, in which case the *Journal* would be committed to something. The best way is never to have any inflexible opinions or principles until after the Convention.

An important verdict has just been rendered in the New York Marine Court in the case of H. B. Claflin & Co. against the Western Union Telegraph Company. The amount of money involved is not large, being but $342, but the principle at issue was an important one. The plaintiffs sent the following dispatch to one of their salesmen traveling in the South: "Atlantic P, twelve D, twelve one-half off trade." In the course of transmission the D was changed to A, and, in consequence, the salesman disposed of goods at 14½ cents a yard which were 2 cents higher at the time, involving a loss to the firm of $300. On the trial, the Telegraph Company set up as a defense that the dispatch, being in cypher, should have been repeated, under the conditions on the Company's blanks, and that the salesman himself was negligent in selling at a price lower than had been known for years. Notwithstanding the defense, the verdict was given against the Telegraph Company.

The office-holders held their County Convention yesterday, and appointed delegates to the State Convention which meets at Springfield to-morrow. Mr. Charley Ham, on the part of the Custom-House and the local organ, managed the affair; and, though there were no resolutions or any other nonsense of that kind, it is safe to say that the Cook County delegates are thoroughly in sympathy with Mr. Logan's financial policy. The absence of the German element was conspicuous, and about the only delegate of that nationality who could be found was Mr. Gus Busse, who represents the Post-Office. A rather curious representation was found for the Seventh Ward, to-wit: Mr. J. Y. Scammon, of the *Inter-Ocean*, who lives in the Second Ward; Mr. Shuman, of the *Journal*, who lives at Evanston; and Mr. Haynie, of the *Times*, who lives in the First Ward. This combination would indicate that it was hard to secure delegates in some parts of the city, and that even the office-holders did not furnish enough substitutes.

The Common Council last night voted to advertise for sale the Lake-Front property. This action was advised by THE TRIBUNE. It is the only way to dispose of the property, which is now bringing in no revenue, and is as dreary a public park as imagination could conceive. The end intended to be reached by the Council is the securing of funds with which to begin building a City-Hall. Very well. If money can be gained by honest means for this purpose, without involving an increase of taxation or the depletion of the City Treasury, we have no objection to urge. The real trouble is, however, that a set of men in the County and City Governments who wish to have the handling of large sums of money are determined to involve the city and county in large building operations, and leave the rest to Providence. Such piety is affecting, but it is not business. This was well illustrated in the County Board yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Ashton's resolutions in favor of hiring a superintending architect and making arrangements for proceeding with the Court-House and City-Hall were adopted by a large majority, and at the same time it was resolved that an increase of general taxation is not expedient. The resolutions did not explain how it will be possible to expend $2,500,000 in public buildings and not cause an increase of general taxation.

AUTUMN-LEAVES.

The troubles of the salary-grabbers are increasing. We have from time to time noticed the voluntary retirement by some thirty or more members of Congress who voted for or took the "back pay." They are dropping here and there like autumn-leaves. These gentlemen read in the faces of their constituents the firm resolve to trust no man who favored that act. Like prudent men, they have not waited to be flung out of the window; they have quietly walked down the stairs. It is to be regretted that a few of them have not been equally wise. Many of them have faith that they have so distributed Federal patronage in their districts that they can pack the nominating conventions, and force their respective parties to support them, salary-grab and all. To the extent of securing nominations they may be successful, but of their fate before the people this fall there can be no uncertainty. There is a striking contest of this kind in Minnesota. The Representative from the Second District, Mr. Dunnell, was elected two years ago by nearly 10,000 majority. He voted for the grab three times, voted against it four times, dodged the vote once, and *then took the money*. The Republican majority in that district is about 10,000; but so universal is the objection to Mr. Dunnell that the St. Paul *Press* remonstrates against his renomination, holding that it would jeopardize the party. Mr. Dunnell is warmly supported by the Federal officers, and will probably obtain the nomination from a convention packed by them. But this will not avail at this time. The *Press* says:

> It needs no argument to show that in the present demoralized condition of political parties—arising from the absence of sharp issues of policy to antagonize them—the cohesive force of party organization cannot be depended on to constrain reluctant or indifferent Republicans to vote for unpopular candidates. The fact might as well be recognized first as last, and it had a great deal better be recognized and acted on before the Republican District Conventions are held than afterward, that a Republican nomination is no longer equivalent to an election, even in that Republican stronghold—the First District—which two years ago gave Mr. Dunnell nearly 10,000 majority.

The same paper lays down in addition to the fact that party nominations are no longer equivalent to an election, even in the strongest districts, the further statement that "the Republican party is not now in a condition to be embarrassed with candidates whose records need so much explanation. . . The Republican party cannot afford to burden itself with the unfortunate prejudices against candidates whose election depends on the popular vote." This reasoning is not only true as relates to Minnesota, but also to all the other States. Last year Senator Morton, who had returned his back pay, undertook to canvass Ohio in behalf of the Republican State ticket, but such was the popular indignation against the salary-grabbers that, after making one speech, he abandoned the undertaking. The people of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio will have to deal with Representatives who have touched these unclean spoils. In Minnesota they will have to elect a Legislature that will choose a successor to Senator Ramsey, who voted three times for the grab and took the money. The same case is presented in Wisconsin. There is no escaping this issue. Nor will the people overlook the conduct of those who, not having been members of the last Congress, so long and so persistently voted against the repeal of the increase. Nominating conventions may be packed, but nominations of salary-grabbers will this year go hand in hand with defeat. This is equally true of Democratic members as of Republican. No matter what may be the views of the people on any other subject, upon this one of voting for or taking "back pay" there is no division of opinion—public opinion demands the retirement of every man who reaped the profit of that shameful transaction. It is a wholesome and refreshing fact that political parties have reached that condition that they cannot afford to carry candidates whose public record requires explanation; and it is equally comforting to the people that men who have made a record that needs explanation and defense, particularly like the record in this salary-grab, cannot be re-elected even with the aid of party machinery. The best thing that these men can do is to notify their friends at home that they are not candidates for Salt River at the polls in November next.

THE WISCONSIN LITIGATION.

We have before us a pamphlet, by Mr. E. Walker, of this city, in which he discusses a question of no little interest at the present time, viz: the rights of stockholders of railroad companies to their property under the laws of Wisconsin. The Attorney-General of Wisconsin, it will be remembered, recently gave it as his opinion that the railroad legislation of last winter is entitled to implicit obedience. Mr. Walker reviews the argument by which the Attorney-General reaches this conclusion.

The Constitution of the State of Wisconsin reserves to the Legislature the power to alter or repeal all charters granted to corporations. But, argues Mr. Walker, the legislation in question relates generally to railroad, express, and telegraph companies, and does not even attempt to alter or repeal any special charter or general law authorizing the organization of a corporation. Neither the title nor the body of the act shows any evidence on the part of the Legislature to alter or amend the charters of any railroad, express, or telegraph company. Not, therefore, to alter or repeal the charters of these corporations, but to declare all railways within the State public highways, and their corporate property public property, is the effect of these acts. The question then is whether the Wisconsin Legislature has the power to declare the roads public highways, and their property public property. There is a distinction between corporate property and the right of enjoyment of corporate franchises. The franchise is obtained from the State. The property is private property, and vested in the stockholders, not in the artificial corporation. That the road-bed, rolling stock, fixtures, etc., are private property, to be "owned, used, and operated by the Company, for the exclusive benefit and advantage of the stockholders," was decided by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in Whitney vs. Sheboygan Railroad, 25 Wis., 182. The right to earnings and profits of the use of the corporate property is a vested right, protected by the Constitution. The reserved right of the Legislature to repeal or modify a charter is not unlimited, for, as Justice Clifford says, "Power to legislate founded on such reservation in a charter to a private corporation is certainly not without limit, and it may well be admitted that it cannot be exercised to take away or destroy rights acquired by virtue of such a charter, and which, by a legitimate use of the powers granted, have become vested in the corporation." This is the language employed by the Supreme Court of the United States in Miller vs. State, 15 Wallace. Another objection to the Wisconsin legislation urged by Mr. Walker is, that it imposes burdens on one class of corporations not placed upon another,—therefore that it is partial and unjust,—open to the objection of class legislation. This it is, since it allows certain of the roads to enjoy an income while others it does not. Mr. Walker thus sums up his argument:

> That in all charters granted to railroad companies by the Territorial Legislature there are no reserved powers of repeal or amendment, and therefore the *franchises* cannot be revoked where property or other rights have become vested in the corporation.
>
> That the power to alter or repeal all special or general laws of incorporation is reserved in the Legislature, by the Constitution of 1848, and applies to all suchlaws of a subsequent date, but that the exercise of such power is limited to the franchises or privileges granted by the State.
>
> That the property of railroad companies of every kind and description is private, and not public, and that the right to own, use, and enjoy it is not derived by special grant or privilege from the State, but is an inherent right that follows the ownership of all property.
>
> That the Legislature may recall the right to act as a corporation, but it can neither confiscate the property nor its value, its gains, or income.
>
> That railways and railway property may be controlled and operated as such, by the owners or stockholders, without possessing any especial grants, privileges, or franchises from the State.
>
> That such property being private, and the right to its use for profit and gain vested in the stockholders, the Legislature has not the power, under the Constitution, to either destroy or impair such rights.
>
> The property itself may be taken by the State for public purposes, upon making compensation, but this power does not extend to the profits resulting from its use.
>
> The law is also repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, inasmuch as it is not uniform in its application to persons or classes.
>
> And finally that the act of March 11, 1874, does not in any manner affect the *title* of stockholders in railway property, and so far as it attempts to limit or control its income, or prescribe arbitrary tariffs for its use, it is unconstitutional and void.

Mr. Walker's position and that which we have taken on the same subject are substantially alike. We think, however, that the acts in question may be fairly looked upon as amendments to the charters of the companies interested, although they do not recite that they are intended to modify any charter. This we think, too, is the construction the courts will put upon them.

THE MOIETY BILL.

[illegible]-Moiety bill passed by the House has [illegible]nded in the Senate, and as passed by the latter body provides: That the thirty-ninth section of the act of July 18, 1866, and the second section of the act of March 2, 1867 (the Moiety acts), be repealed, and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or share therein, paid to informers and public officers, be abolished, and the proceeds thereof shall hereafter be paid into the Treasury. One hundred thousand dollars are appropriated from which the Secretary of the Treasury shall make reasonable compensation to any person who shall furnish information respecting smuggling. Smuggling is defined to be "the act, with intent to defraud, of bringing into the United States dutiable articles without passing the same through the Custom-House." The compensation, however, is not to exceed $5,000 in any one case.

In all civil suits, when the attorney of the United States shall move for the production of any book, invoice, or other paper material as evidence, he shall accurately describe the same, and the Court shall order its production. If the person thus notified to produce the book or paper shall fail to do so, or satisfactorily explain the failure, the allegations in the notice shall be taken as confessed. When the book or paper is produced it shall be open to examination by the officers of the Government, but the same shall remain in the custody of the owner, except pending the examination in court.

No payment shall be made to any informer in any case wherever judicial proceedings have been instituted, except the claim to compensation shall be established to the satisfaction of the Court.

Except in cases of smuggling, no officer, directly or indirectly, shall receive any portion of the money which may accrue to the informer. No officer or person furnishing information shall thereby be disqualified from being a witness in the suit.

Except in cases of personal effects, no importation exceeding $100 in dutiable value shall be admitted to entry without the production of a duly certified invoice thereof. No entry shall be made without a certified invoice, unless upon affidavit showing why it is impracticable to produce such invoice, the affidavit in such case to set forth the facts of cost, etc.

Any person who shall attempt, with intent to defraud the revenue, to make an entry of imported merchandise, by fraudulent or false statement, written or verbal, etc., etc., shall be fined for each offense not over $5,000 nor less than $50, or imprisoned not over two years, or both, and such merchandise shall be forfeited, the forfeiture to be confined to the package containing the particular item to which the fraud relates. The provisions of law forfeiting the whole invoice in such cases is repealed. Merchandise entered by any person may be seized and held by the Collector as security for the payment of any fine incurred by such person, or be sold under execution, to pay such fine.

That when there shall be an omission to include in the invoice of any goods entered the charges for inland transportation, commissions, port duties, cost of packages, etc., such omission, in the absence of intent to defraud the revenue, shall not warrant the forfeiture of such goods; but in such case the Collector is to add the same, with 100 per cent additional, to the otherwise invoiced dutiable value of the merchandise.

Whenever any person is charged with a violation of any of the customs revenue laws, and when the appraised value of the goods is not less than $1,000, such person may, by petition to the District Court, pray for relief; and the Court may in a summary manner inquire into the facts; that the facts so ascertained shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall have power to mitigate or remit such fine, penalty, etc., if in his opinion the same shall have been incurred without willful negligence or intent to commit fraud. When goods are entered and passed free of duty, and duties on merchandise have been paid and such goods delivered, such entry, etc., shall, after three years, be held to be final and complete. No suit or action to recover any penalty or forfeiture of property under the customs revenue laws shall be begun unless within three years after the date of the transaction.

That in lieu of salaries, moieties, and other perquisites now paid to customs officers in New York, Boston, and San Francisco, the bill establishes, after July 1, 1874, a scale of fixed salaries. No officer of the customs shall have any personal ownership of, or interest in, any bonded warehouse or general-order store. The repeal of existing laws shall not affect existing rights or present distribution under prevent laws, in all cases where prosecution has been begun previous to May 1, 1874.

It will be seen that all the provisions of the law under which Phelps, Dodge & Co. were victimized have been repealed.

WHAT ABOUT DELANO?

The letter of resignation sent by the six unbought members of the Indian Board to President Grant has been published in full. It contains several significant passages. The Commissioners "regret that it is not deemed expedient by the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior to urge upon Congress the legislation we recommend," which would secure the independence of the Indian Bureau, and make it impossible for a Secretary of the Interior in league with the Indian Ring to secure the payment of the Ring's fraudulent vouchers. The Board is glad to know that Grant would like to have them freed from Delano's supervision. The country would be glad to know this fact practically. If the President should urge the change, it could be effected. The Commissioners state that "under the existing laws the overruling of the decisions of the Board by the Interior Department would frequently render the labor of examining and deciding upon the accounts and vouchers as useless as it is arduous and vexatious," and that the recent changes in the law have been for the worse instead of the better. These changes were dictated by Delano. Finally, the Commissioners say that a Board which has the proper authority cannot co-operate harmoniously with the Interior Department, and that such a Board, "under the influence or control of the Interior or Indian Department" would be a "comparatively useless appendage to the service."

All this amounts to saying, in diplomatic language, that Secretary Delano has steadily thwarted the efforts of the Indian Commisioners to check the Indian Ring. In this he seems to have been aided by the House Committee on Indian Affairs, which has carefully refrained from finding out anything during all its sham investigations. The Ring certainly wields an enormous power. The money it has stolen from the people puts it within its power to corrupt the representatives of the people. It has defied honest investigation for years. Its chief members are hand-in-glove with the Secretary of the Interior. Throughout the West, if nowhere else, Columbus Delano is believed to be the head of the Ring. It has been proved that he has willfully violated, despite constant remonstrance from the persons appointed to act as a check upon him, the laws requiring the advertisement of all contracts before they are let. His associates have reaped the benefit of his law-breaking. He has overruled the Indian Board when it rejected fraudulent vouchers. Here, again, his associates have made money by his intervention in their behalf. It is time that something should be done. If a Republican President and Congress uphold Delano any longer, and refuse to take any cognizance of his scandalous relations with a Ring which, as every man in the country knows, steals its hundreds of thousands annually, the people will make themselves heard. They will answer the question the Ring and Delano ask now: "What are you going to do about it?" in a way that will not please the askers.

THE ALABAMA AWARD.

Our cousins across the water have not lost their interest in the $15,000,000 indemnity paid to this country on account of the depredations of the Alabama. They are evidently keeping close watch of us to see what we do with it. They know that there is an occasional "grabber" in Congress, and hence, so long as this large amount of money is not paid over to those for whom it was intended, their solicitude about its disposal does not abate. John Bull looks upon himself in the light of a party who has intrusted $15,000,000 to Brother Jonathan to apply to certain specific purposes. Brother Jonathan is not the owner but the trustee of that money, and honest John would have him keep this well in mind.

The London *Economist* is at a loss to discover why, after two years have elapsed, the money should remain undistributed. It asks a very pertinent question: How long are the parties entitled to this money to be kept out of it? It is over ten years since the losses were suffered, still the money lies idle in the Treasury of the United States. The trouble seems to be that it is not known what parties are entitled to receive it. There is no doubt what claims the Tribunal of Geneva recognized; or what claims it intended should be met by the award. It refused to allow compensation to the Government for sentimental injury or indirect damages. It recognized only the direct and ascertainable, or proximate, losses of those whose vessels were captured by Confederate cruisers, aided or abetted by England, and of the insurance companies which had suffered in consequence of the capture of other vessels. The question now arises: May Congress apply the $15,000,000 awarded to the indemnification of any parties except the ship-owners and the insurance companies who suffered, directly and indirectly, from the depredations of the Confederates, whose acts were, to say the least, connived at by the English authorities? May it apply it to the remote and indirect sufferers from such depredations, when the Geneva Tribunal refused to entertain their claims? Or may Congress retain it and not distribute it all? These questions are important. They are, as the *Economist* says, questions of public law and constitutional practice of the very gravest kind. Other disputes will be settled, it is to be presumed, in a manner similar to that of the Alabama claims, viz.: by the payment of a pecuniary indemnity, and then the American distribution will become a precedent. The arbitrators awarded a sum which it was supposed would be even in excess of all direct damage to ship-owners and to the insurance companies. It awarded it in lump, not specifying the individuals it was to be paid to, nor the amount each was to receive. Its intention was, however, plain. It meant that direct sufferers, and the insurance companies that became liable for the value of captured vessels, should be indemnified. The vote in the House of Representatives, therefore, to exclude the insurance companies from all participation in the benefit of the award, and to set aside as many of the direct claims as possible in order to have a larger residue for the payment of the remote ones,—damages not contemplated at all by the Tribunal,—looks like sharp practice. The bill providing for the distribution has been remanded by Congress to a conference committee. It has looked rather discouraging for the insurance companies; but they are not disposed to yield an inch, as, indeed, they should not. Their claims were recognized at Geneva. They should be recognized at Washington. At all events, if anything is left over, after paying the claims recognized by the Geneva Conference, the balance must be refunded to Great Britain unless we are willing to stand before the world as the Jeremy Diddler of nations.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The Constitutional bill was introduced into the French Assembly by the Left Centre yesterday, and a vote of urgency was carried by 345 to 341. The bill contains three provisions: the first, that the Government shall consist of a Senate, a Chamber of Representatives, and a President of the Republic; the second, that MacMahon's term of office shall not expire before 1880; the third, that the Constitution may be revised. This bill, it was announced on the 9th, would be brought in by M. Dufaure. It is now introduced, and we may look to France for some excitement,—at least for some change in the political aspect. The Left is determined, should this bill fail, to resign in a body, and it is not unlikely, nay, it is very probable that a good number of the Right may join them. The Left are heartily sick of the uncertainty which reigns in French affairs. The Conservative party has been in power now for three years. They have not, however, been able to give France a permanent form of government. This the Liberals look upon as a demonstration that the Conservatives are incompetent for the task. They think their own opportunity has come, and insist on a vote,—Republic or dissolution. If they succeed, well and good; if they are defeated, their resignation will immediately throw the question on the people. A new election will be ordered, and an opportunity given to the nation to send to the Assembly members who will represent the popular feeling, be it Bonapartist, Legitimist, or Republican. The Left would not have decided on this heroic measure if they were not confident of the issue; if they did not feel sure that a majority of the French people are in favor of a Republic. They know that the Conservatives and Bonapartists insist on the Septennat only because they find it impossible to declare a Monarchy or an Empire at present; only because they hope by the end of MacMahon's term to be able to do so. The Republicans, it would seem, are determined that this shall not be.

This programme of the Left is forced upon them at this time because that drawn by the Right, under the inspiration of De Broglie, d'Audiffret-Pasquier, Goulard, and Lavergne, did not make the concessions to them which they demanded.

The Liberals are all the more anxious for the change on account of the growing boldness of the Bonapartist faction,—a faction the ability of whose leaders cannot be doubted. Holding the balance of power, the Bonapartists have an appearance of power which they actually do not possess. With the Bonapartists the Republicans can make no bargain, effect no compromise. They must therefore find allies among the members of the Right, or resign, as is their plan.

SEWING-MACHINE SALES IN 1873.

The Singer Sewing-Machine Company, in a circular, exhibit the sales of sewing-machines during the year 1873. This table is made up from sworn returns made by each concern to the owners of the several patents. The sales by the Howe Machine Company are not given, as that Company is not obliged to make returns to the others. Estimating the number sold by the Howe Company at 21,474, we have, as the grand result of sales for 1873, the enormous number of 600,000 machines. These machines sell in the United States at prices ranging from $60 to $90. In England and on the Continent the same machines are sold at from £5 to £8, or from $25 to $40. The difference which the American people pay, amounting to nearly 100 per cent on the English prices, are an extortion which is successfully maintained by a combination of American manufacturers, who still hold patents on particular improvements. As these improvements have all run from fourteen to twenty-one years, and have been immensely profitable to the owners, Congress should peremptorily reject any and every application for an extension or renewal of any of them for petty improvements upon an invention which has yielded such immense profits and which is of such universal necessity as the sewing-machine. The patent of the principle of the sewing-machine expired many years ago, having yielded to its inventor several million dollars profit. The existing patents belong to a few manufacturers, and are for "improvements" comparatively petty in themselves, and upon which the patentees have had from fourteen to twenty years' profits. The royalties upon the sales of 1873 alone equal probably $2,000,000. They refuse to allow any manufacturer to use the patents unless there is a contract to maintain the retail price of the machines at their present enormous figures.

The machines sold in England are made in this country, exported, and are sold at large profits at the prices we have stated. It has been shown that manufacturers can produce the sewing-machine itself and sell it at a good profit for $12.50. To this must be added the price of the table or case, which, being made by machinery and by castings, costs comparatively little. Adding an average of $3 for royalty on patents, a machine with table, such as is sold in this country for $70, costs less than $18. The other $52 are divided among the "agents," the manufacturers, and the lobby in Washington and around the Patent Office.

The people of the Town of Aurora deserve the highest commendation for their action on Saturday last on the question of paying certain railroad-aid bonds issued by that town. The facts are that the Town of Aurora voted and issued $100,000 of its bonds in aid of the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad. Subsequently it was ascertained that the law under which the bonds had been issued had not passed the Legislature,—at least there was no evidence that it had passed,—and the Supreme Court of Illinois declared that all proceedings under the law were void. In a case tried in the United States District Court, Judge Blodgett held that the bonds were valid, despite the non-passage of the law. Pending an appeal from this last decision, a town meeting was called in Aurora, and resulted in the passage of a resolution declaring that "every bond issued by the people of Aurora that bears the seal of the town and city should be lawfully paid; that we are opposed to repudiation, and we are able to pay our just debts without any appeal." This is unquestionably the true policy. The many towns and counties of this State which have issued their bonds in aid of railroads may have just cause to regret the hasty and ill-advised action; but, nevertheless, their true policy is to meet the debt and pay the same, with its interest, promptly and honestly. Aurora has set an honorable example.

BEECHER-TILTON AGAIN.

The proceedings and findings of the Congregational Council called by the Revs. Storrs and Budington have not been final, and have not succeeded in allaying the public demand that the Plymouth Church shall investigate the slander started by Tilton and Bowen against Mr. Beecher. The Rev. Leonard Bacon, who signed and, in fact, drew up the report of the Council, and who is the pillar of New England Congregationalism, has recently been writing in the *Independent* to the effect that the Plymouth Church is doing Mr. Beecher an injustice in allowing these charges to remain unanswered, and, while he has extolled Mr. Beecher for his magnanimity of conduct under such aspersions, he has fiercely denounced Theodore Tilton for his agency in setting these stories afloat. Though everything else has failed in moving Mr. Tilton, these letters have succeeded. Smarting under their fierceness and bitterness, he has recently addressed a letter to the Trustees of Plymouth Church, expressing not only his willingness but also his desire to answer any summons as a witness during the next thirty days. This letter has caused a very decided sensation in the church, for, while there are many who do not hesitate to stigmatize Tilton as a villain and falsifier, there are also many who have felt all along that in simple justice to the private reputation of Mr. Beecher, and the public reputation of the church, this slander should be publicly investigated, and if untrue should be forever set at rest. With regard to the state of feeling in the church, the well-informed New York correspondent of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* says: "Plymouth Church, outwardly a unit, has much inner discord. Some day, when least expected perhaps, the discord and its causes must be revealed to the world. Men well informed are guarded in their statements. I make no rash predictions, indulge in no sensational averments. But, unless all signs fail, the pillars of Plymouth Church will, at no distant date, be cracking as if from an earthquake, and the fire from which all the smoke of the past two years has arisen, and which there has been so much effort to stifle, will leap up in lurid splendor and consuming ferocity."

Making due allowance for the correspondent's rhetoric, there is undoubtedly a substratum of some sort for his prediction, and if the Trustees of Plymouth Church are wise they will prevent the possibility of such a disaster by prompt action, the opportunity for which is now for the first time afforded them. Hitherto Mr. Theodore Tilton has contemptuously refused to recognize any document issuing from Plymouth Church, upon the ground that he is not a member of the church, and the Trustees have virtually sustained him in this position by recognizing his right to discontinue his membership at his own will and pleasure without the concurring action of the church. *Now*, however, he comes forward voluntarily and tenders his testimony. *If the Trustees decline to accept it*, it can have no other result than to lead the public to believe that the charges are true and that the Trustees are afraid of the testimony of Mr. Tilton. Mr. Beecher is either innocent or he is guilty, and Mr. Tilton is the only witness competent to establish the truth or falsity of the charges, unless Mr. Bowen be another. If they therefore fail to accept Mr. Tilton's offer, they are giving the public good grounds to believe the charges, and preparing the way to utterly subvert Mr. Beecher's influence for good, and to undermine and pull down Plymouth Church into utter ruin.

ARCTIC NAVIGATION.

The Winnepeg *Manitoban* gives an account of the trip of the steamer Dakota, Capt. Sam Painter, up the Assiniboine River on the 22d of May to Portage La Prairie, 150 miles west of Winnepeg. She took up ninety tons of freight and brought down eighty tons, principally potatoes. The incident shows that settlements are pushing steadily westward from the Red River of the North. It is stated in the *Manitoban* that a single lock and dam near the mouth of the river, where during the summer-months it is shallow and rapid, would render it navigable for a long distance westward, with at least two feet of water, a considerable portion of the season. The Mouse River, which joins the Assiniboine, from Dakota, from the southwest, is also navigable for a considerable distance. The valleys of these two rivers extend for hundreds of miles southwest and north towards the Rocky Mountains, and are said to be rich and productive. The party who visited Winnepeg (Fort Garry) in July, 1871, reported the finest fields of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes growing on the north side of the Assiniboine and west of the Red River of the North. We have on our table a specimen of beautiful wheat raised at Prince Albert Mission, on the Saskatchewan River, 500 miles north and west of Winnepeg. Any one who wants probably the best potatoes that can be raised on the Continent, and is willing to pay pretty smartly for freight, can order them by rail from the Valley of the Red River of the North. Hence, the navigation of the rivers in Manitoba and in British America, north and west of it, becomes a matter of interest to Chicago. That country is destined to early settlement by a hardy race of the Anglo-Saxon family, and its trade will come as surely to Chicago as that of Wisconsin or Iowa.

They have got a preacher at Moro, Cal., named Parks, who was recently compelled to deliver a sermon under the American flag. A few days before the occurrence, the preacher was at a picnic, where the American flag was flying, and made the remark that "that rag, through which he had put many a bullet-hole, disturbed his enjoyment." The remark was overheard by a man named Miller, who took no exception to it; but when, on the following Sunday, Parks took his place in the pulpit, he was disgusted to find an American flag hanging from it. The sight of it set Parks into a frenzy, and, after inquiring in thunder tones who placed that rag there, was about to pull it down, when Miller, who was on the front seat, quietly rose and, presenting his pistol, intimated to the Rev. Parks he had better go on with his preaching and let the flag alone, as he rather enjoyed seeing it there. Parks followed his advice, and finished his sermon without any further allusions to rags, probably because Miller was on the front seat, with his finger on the trigger of his pistol, quietly waiting for such allusions. Miller stood by the bunting until the benediction was pronounced and then made a motion that the church had no further use for the Rev. Parks, which was unanimously carried. The Rev. Parks has left Moro, and another minister is wanted there.

The Little Rock *Gazette* of the 9th states that when the Legislature was recently convened by Gov. Baxter, the Speaker of the House refused to attend the sessions. This person, whose name is Tankersley, was also President of the Mississippi, Ouachita & Red River Railroad Company. After the Baxter Government became permanent, Tankersley, it is charged, prevailed upon the County Clerk of Clark County to issue to him the bonds voted by that county in aid of the Mississippi, Ouachita & Red River Railroad. These bonds (amount not stated) were taken to New York, and sold in a lump for $53,000. The County Clerk, it is charged, also left Arkansas immediately. Since then an agent of the pur-

chaser of the bonds has appeared in Arkansas, and finds that by law the bonds have no legal effect until the railroad shall have been built and completed. It is a question, therefore, with the purchasers whether they will go on and build the road, or lose the $53,000 paid for the bonds. As the presumption is that they will build the road, the principal sum of the bonds must have been large. These are the kind of men who were for maintaining party ascendency in Arkansas by civil war.

The reaction against the temperance crusade in Ohio has commenced. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* at Washington Court-House, where the crusade began, writes that there are now six beer-shops in active operation within the village limits, and three just outside. The Richmond (Ind.) *Independent*, in noticing the remarks of a Mrs. Hunt at a temperance meeting in Indianapolis, says:

> When Sister Hunt comes to Richmond she will find a far different state of affairs than existed when she left on her mission. Then there was but one licensed saloon; now there are three. Then there were three wholesale liquor stores; now there are six, and twenty other places where liquor can be obtained in such quantities as the United States permits allow to be sold, not to be drank on the premises. To-day there is more whisky, ale, and beer sold and drank in Richmond than before the crusade commenced.

Not having followed the earnest and friendly advice which was given them at the outset, the crusaders have now to learn the lesson of wisdom by hard knocks. We trust it will not be too late when they discover that they have done the cause of temperance great harm.

The politicians of Mississippi have been very busy, and have shown a great deal of skill in dividing and subdividing counties in that State so as to provide the greatest possible number of offices for their followers, and also to secure for themselves choice opportunities for speculating in sites for county seats. It has been an admirable thing for them, but very distressing to the rural Mississippi mind, as may be seen by the following letter in the Winona *Advance*:

> Betsy an me has been livin in this house as on this creek for 15 year, an we have had now 3 pair twins, which is a purty hand beside the others whats not twins; and altho I haint never moved, six of the children has been born in Choctaw, four in Montgomery, and the rest in Sumer. An as the county lines is lying about luse an no body don't seem to know how the land lies nor how the letter reads, and sometimes Betsy and me is won side of the line and then tother, I want to advertis my land for sail as Betsy an me never no which side the line the children may be born on.

A breach-of-promise case recently decided in Dubuque is of more than ordinary interest to young men and women in Iowa. The case was that of Mary Haefer who sued John Bechman for a breach of promise, made in the year 1871. When the plaintiff was put on the stand, the defendant's counsel objected that no evidence could be given of a promise to marry unless the same was in writing, this being the provision of the statute of frauds with regard to all contracts. The Court sustained this view of the case, and the fair Mary found herself without remedy. From this it follows that young women in Iowa, if they wish to console blighted affections with currency, should get their doubtful swains on paper in black and white. At the same time it conveys a warning to young gentlemen not to get too enthusiastic in their love-letters.

NOTES AND OTINION.

The Pennsylvania Prohibition Convention at Harrisburg, June 12, attended by about forty delegates, decided not to nominate a ticket for State officers.

—The Boston *Post* indulges high hopes of a Democratic victory in Massachusetts this year, and says:

> If the Democrats are sagacious, ready, resolute, and energetic, they may carry the State with the support of the people, change the character of the Legislature, elect a liberal and unpartisan Governor, and work a much-needed revolution in a number of Congressional districts. The Boston, Essex, and Middlesex districts are far from being as reliable for the Republican aspirants as they could wish. Superior nominations made in the most popular spirit by the Democrats may avail to snatch them from their present possessors, and give them to the people again.

—George M. Stearns (Democrat), in training for Congress in Mr. Dawes' district, has resigned his office as State's Attorney for Western Massachusetts.

—Congressman Curtis, of Erie, Pa., is out in a letter asking for a renomination by the Republicans, "on the ground of usage."

—The people have pretty generally made up their minds that they want "a new deal." Men who have been forcing themselves on the people as candidates for Congress, through party organizations mostly run by interested office-holders, are not the timber which the people are likely to use this fall. It can be no worse with new men, and may be better. Give us new men.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—What have the returning members of Congress done to entitle themselves to re-election? They have drawn their pay with remarkable pertinacity; they have passed hundreds of private bills; they have filled tens of thousands of columns of the *Congressional Record* with their speeches, old and new, but what else have they done? The recommendations of the President upon finance and the repeal of the Bankrupt law, have not been heeded; in fact, no public act of any real benefit has been consummated. A dreary six months of talk, a half year ignominiously wasted—that is all that can be said of and for the Forty-third Congress. Is it not time that new men should take the places of the old ones?—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

—The question for the honest people of this Congressional District to think about is, who is the man we can most thoroughly indorse in his private as well as his public character? It is not, who is the most "available" man, or the one most easily elected over the salary-grabber, McDill. The truth is "availability" has been the ruin of both the old parties. They have consulted a real or fancied popularity above honesty and capability until we have very little of the latter qualities left in our public servants—certainly none to speak of in our present Congressman. Let our candidate, then, be a man distinguished for honesty and good conduct in private life—not a bargaining politician, who would sell himself and constituency out for a mess of potage.—*Mills County (Iowa) Journal.*

—Congressmen Donnan and Orr, of Iowa, salary-grabbers, have declined to be candidates for re-election. That is good; but to see them candidates and then whipped out of their boots would be better. We hope every salary-grabber from the President down will have leave from the people to retire to private life at the close of his present term.—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

—One of the peculiar traits of party character in the Republican party, is the appointment of investigating committees. There have been more investigating committees during the rule of the Republican party than in all the former history of the country. The knaves who manage the party get up these committees to throw sand into the eyes of the voting asses who elect Grant and Grant men to office. They are nothing but whitewashing committees, which take pains to conceal the truth. The action of the Committee which pretended to investigate the conduct of Grant's thieving friends in Washington is of this character. The Committee took pains *not* to have Gen. Babcock examined. They feared his examination would show an intimate connection between the thefts complained of and the interior of the White House, and to screen them, Babcock was not examined. This is Republicanism.—*Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette.*

—In every conceivable way the money of the people has been used to enrich "Rings" of corrupt politicians and lobbyists, and wherever the hand of investigation has pointed corruption in one form or another has been discovered. Neither have the people been made acquainted with the most infamous jobs perpetrated by corrupt Congressmen and public officials. Neither will they be until a Congress convenes composed of new men, who with clean hands and nothing to fear from the most thorough and searching investigations will direct all their energies to unearthing fraud and bringing the guilty to justice.—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Times.*

—What is the cause of high taxes? We hardly need to answer this question after such disclosures as the Sanborn contracts, etc., at our National Capital. Through the criminal carelessness or intentional fraud of some of our highest officials, our expenditures have been kept as large as ever. And some of those very men whom we sent right out of our midst to represent us, have been indulging in voting salary-grabs and what not, while they have left weightier matters and measures which would have lessened the burdens of the people to take care of themselves as best they could. This is a legitimate subject for reform at the ballot-box.—*Nashua (Iowa) Post.*

—Within the past few years, remarks the Ottawa (Kan.) *Journal*, defalcations have occurred in Jefferson, Leavenworth, Cherokee, Labette, Osage, Coffey, Bourbon, Howard, Marshall, Jackson, Chase, and Linn Counties, amounting in the aggregate to something like $250,000. There may be other counties in which there has been stealing and speculation, but this is enough to convince people that the administration of affairs in Kansas under the Republican party has been anything but profitable for tax-payers. The *Journal* did not finish the list by several.—*Topeka Record.*

—The Lawrence *Republican-Journal* says of Republican prospects in Kansas:

> Give us a good ticket of able, upright men, and we can carry the State by 10,000 majority.

In 1872 the Republican majority in this State was over 31,000. The *Journal* will be satisfied this year with 10,000. The *Journal* is modest. This confession of weakness will not suit the office-holders of the old party. Again:

> There is no mistaking the signs of the times. The Republican party in Kansas is on trial.

The *Journal* is behind again. The Republican party in Kansas has been tried, and the verdict "guilty" rendered. It has been tried by the people of Kansas for the past twelve years and no good has come out of it. Nothing but robbery, fraud, the prostration of legitimate trade, and inauguration of a carnival of debauchery, crime, and madness has resulted from this long trial of the old party.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald* says:

> Fourteen years of uninterrupted ascendancy in national politics cannot elapse without breeding some abuses not in keeping with the general character of the ascendant party, without fostering some men who use their places for unworthy and dishonest purposes. Such abuses generated by such men have unquestionably arisen under the Republican administration of the Government. To deny that fact would be to deny what the history of all governments, of all parties, in all times, proves to be inevitable.

The above frank and full confession of the corruption which has brought the Republican party to death's door, from the home organ of Senator Conkling and the personal newspaper of Representative Roberts, is alike creditable to that journal and conclusive on the point it touches. . . . The Republican party has, from "breeding abuses," lost its power to administer government honestly,—lost its usefulness,—and the sooner it departs in peace from power the better for the country.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—It is never a mark of great wisdom for rulers to leave the people out in their calculations, and it will be especially unwise for our rulers to leave them out, for, in the United States, the people are sovereign. If the Republican party leaders fancy that *they* can rule without the people, the history of the fall campaign will not be so long as the story of the wise men who went to sea in a bowl; in foot, it will be possible to sum it all up in one expressive word—defeat.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

—We are aware that some of the opposition press have manifested more or less delight over Butler's onslaught on the Civil service appropriation, because they see it is certain to injure the Republican party, but the following assertions in the Washington *Chronicle* are really astonishing:

> Many of our exchanges, of all political shades, teem with praise of Gen. Butler's recent action with reference to the Civil-Service appropriation. He is complimented for having had the honesty and pluck to oppose a measure which more than half the members who supported it knew to be a farce, and he deserves every word of the praise. No people know better than do most of our readers that we express the honest sentiments of those best informed on this question.

If Congressmen accept that sort of stuff as correctly reflecting the sentiment of the country they will discover their mistake when they come to apply for re-election. The reform is anything but a "farce" in the eyes of the people, and the active enmity of certain old party hacks proves that they, too, think it is not to be sneered down.—*Hartford (Ct.) Post.*

—The appointment of Bancroft Davis to be Minister to Berlin is denounced as unfit by many respectable papers. On the whole, however, we cannot regard Mr. Davis as the worst possible man for the place, and, therefore, perhaps we had better be content. It isn't a good argument in favor of the appointment, we admit, but we know of none better. If there are some bad charges touching Mr. Bancroft's integrity, he is no worse off in that direction than Mr. Schenck, or Mr. Jay, or Mr. Van Buren, or Mr. Richardson of the Court of Claims, or Mr. ——; but we desist; the list might grow indefinitely.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—The Chicago *Times* states that "Jones is looming up for the Presidency." The Chicago *Times* is looming up for an ass. Jones is a Welshman, and not eligible. But, then, anything is permitted to the paper which placed Gov. Geary among the possible candidates for the Senatorship in Pennsylvania, oblivious of the fact that he was dead.—*St. Louis Globe.*

—The Springfield *Journal* unfairly endeavors to make it appear, by quoting a Chicago *Times* sensational head-line, that Mr. Hesing declared the late "Independent Reform" Convention a "collection of d—d thieves." What Mr. Hesing did say was in reply to a question put in private conversation, the question being asked him if the Germans were in favor of inflation. Mr. H. replied "No," and that "not a single German in the United States would vote for inflation unless he was a d—d thief." The *Journal's* attempt to torture this language into something to suit its purposes is only characteristic of that concern.—*Illinois State Register.*

THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

Last Day of the Term—Orders Made, Etc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., June 15.—The Supreme Court met on this, the last day of its term, at the usual hour, a full bench present. The business transacted was as follows:

Motions, etc., disposed of by Mr. Justice Craig:

4. Rehearing docket, Illinois & St. Louis Railroad & Coal Company v. Francis H. Coff; appeal from St. Clair. A petition was filed in this case for a rehearing; the application was overruled.

156. T. McNeeley v. John K. Wright; appeal from Washington. The appeal in this case was dismissed on account of the failure of the appellant to file an appeal-bond within the time specified by the order of the court below. A motion is now made to set aside the order of dismissal; we think sufficient grounds have been shown, and the order will be set aside.

By Mr. Justice Sheldon:

165. Howell, Millspaugh & Co. v. Jonah Morlan; appeal from White. In this case there was a motion to dismiss the appeal because there was no finding of judgment. The record proper merely shows a verdict, a motion for a new trial, and then a prayer for an appeal. It does not show that any judgment was rendered upon the verdict. It is true the bill of exceptions sets forth that a judgment was entered, but the statements of a bill of exceptions cannot supply the want of a judgment entered on the record proper; the motion will be allowed and the appeal dismissed.

201. James Harrington et al. v. Henry Stees; error to Edwards. This is a motion to set aside the decision and remand the cause; we have considered the suggestions on both sides, in favor of and against the motion, and we do not think there is any sufficient reason for remanding the cause, and the motion will be overruled.

By Mr. Justice Schofield:

74. Charles H. Roberts et al. v. Calvin Stigleman; error to Jersey. This is a motion to dismiss the appeal for want of a sufficient appeal-bond; the bond is entirely defective, and the appeal will be dismissed. Scott, J.: "I desire to say that I do not concur in the opinion of the Court. I believe there are ample reasons shown for remanding the cause."

By Mr. Justice McAllister:

Of rehearing docket, Hillary S. Talbot v. Robert Hill et al.; error to St. Clair. This is a petition for a rehearing. We have considered the case, and the rehearing is denied.

By Mr. Chief-Justice Walker:

Of rehearing docket, Henry J. Decker et al. v. James W. Hughes, Sheriff, etc.; error to St. Clair. In this case the petition for rehearing is denied. Chicago petitions for rehearing: In the cases of J. M. W. Jones v. Commissioners of Lincoln Park, and of Elisha E. Hundley et al. v. same, the petitions have been withdrawn.

The Chief-Justice announced the following new rule, having special reference to the Chicago Law School:

Ordered, That Rule 43 be so modified that a diploma regularly issued by any law school organized under the laws of this State, whose regular course of law studies is two years, and requiring an actual attendance by the student of at least thirty-six weeks in each of such years, may be received and acted upon in the place and stead of the examination in open court required by said rule; but every application for admission to the Bar, made on behalf of any person to whom any diploma as aforesaid has been awarded, must be made in term time by motion of some attorney of this court, supported by the usual proofs of good moral character, and the production in court of such diploma, or satisfactorily accounting by affidavit for its non-production, and in all cases when the diploma on which the application is based does not recite all the facts requisite to its reception, all such omitted facts must be shown by the affidavit of the applicant or some officer of the law school, or both.

CALL OF DOCKET—Nos. 8, 10, 105, 117, 181, 182, 183, 184 taken under advisement.

Nos. 185, 188, 195, 14 continued.

No. 33 stricken from docket.

Nos. 194, 197, 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205 appeals dismissed; and thereupon the Court adjourned.

FLOODS IN NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 15.—Immense rains on Saturday night and yesterday completely flooded the country. The bottom-lands below Lincoln present the appearance of a lake. Twenty-five families were compelled to leave their houses and move on higher grounds beyond. The kiln of L. H. Haines fell down; loss, $1,500. Several small houses were undermined. Trains generally stopped running west of here. Many culverts are gone, and tracks are washed away. The mail came in as usual. There is a report of the drowning of women several miles above here, but it lacks confirmation.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Cook County Office-Holders' Brigade.

A Detachment Sent on Duty to Springfield.

Returns From the Republican and Independent County Convention.

Miscellaneous Political Matters.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

COOK COUNTY.

The Cook County Republican Convention met in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, the same persons who have represented the party on all such preceding occasions for the last ten years being there as delegates. The lobby was about half-full, and

AMONG THE SPECTATORS

were noticed those of the editorial staff of the *Inter-Ocean* who were not delegates, Senator Williamson, Ald. Campbell, Mahr, Cullerton, Stone, Sidwell, Quirk. Richardson, and Heath, ex-Ald. Kehoe and Clarke, ex-Deputy United States Marshal Tourtellotte, Grain-Inspector Harper, William M. Brainard, Col. Waterman, Bailiff Ed Langley, candidate for Sheriff, Daniel Worthington, Representative Dalton, Eugene Vaughan, Maj. Phelps, Assessor Patch, Dan Shephard, J. Bonfield and his brother from Bridgeport, Joe Lane, Ira W. Buell, Joe Greenhut, K. K. Jones, candidate for State Treasurer; Horse Eddy, Jacob Gross, John Schank, Julius Rodbertus, Mike Evans, J. Clough Haines, Christian Wall, J. Humphrey, Geo. A. Meach, M. D. Brown, Otto Bluhm, Dr. M. A. O'Brennan, Hugh Reed, Bill Church, and Lewis the "orator." The ward politicians were represented inside the railing by ex-Justice Moore, Charley Ham, James P. Root, Ex-Justice Salisbury, United States Commissioner Hoyne, Clark Lipe, Bill Wakeman, H. B. Brayton, "Billy Fraser from the Ninth," Gen. Mann, John F. Scanlan, ex-Police Commissioner Cleveland, A. J. Galloway, Judge Bradwell, John Summerfield, Frank Wentworth; and the country by A. H. Dalton.

NO PRIMARIES

were held in several of the wards, and, as it was highly improper not to have the voters represented, lists of delegates were made up in the Council-Chamber, and prefaced with the formula, "At an election for delegates to the County Convention, to be held," etc., "the following were elected," duly certified to by the "judge" of election.

One remarkable thing about the conclave was the absence of Germans, only five being counted among the delegates and lookers-on.

ORGANIZING.

The Convention was called to order by Ald. Schaffner, Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Charles Ham nominated Gen. Reynolds for temporary Chairman, and John Summerfield nominated J. W. Brockway for Secretary.

Both were elected, and Gen. Reynolds returned thanks for the honor, adding that the duties of the Convention were very simple,—selecting delegates to the State Convention.

Mr. Loughlin moved that a committee of three on credentials be appointed.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair announced as the Committee, William M. Loughlin, William F. Clarke, and Frank Wentworth.

The Committee, after deliberation, reported that

THE FOLLOWING DELEGATES

were entitled to seats:

First Ward—J. B. Bradwell, Harry Pulling, Stephen Brown, W. F. Wentworth, John Summerfield.

Second Ward—Lincoln Dubois, J. H. Jordan, Friedrich Sieg, George Ray.

Third Ward—David Coey, B. C. Jones, Henry Bradford, A. D. Hyde, Charles L. Wilson, R. M. Hancock, J. W. E. Thomas, F. C. Vierling, C. G. Wicker, William M. Trueman.

Fourth Ward—A. J. Galloway, C. M. Culbertson, F. A. Emmons, T. H. Patterson, P. V. Fitzpatrick, Louis Wahl, A. C. Calkins, C. H. Ham.

Fifth Ward—George T. Williams, D. S. Covert, W. McGregor, J. L. Woodward, H. H. Belding, H. B. Brayton, S. A. Irish, Albert Danks, J. P. Dunham.

Sixth Ward—John Bonfield, Martin Best, Thomas Marmont, Patrick Wall, F. S. Bidwell, Samuel Tracy.

Seventh Ward—No returns.

Eighth Ward—G. W. Gardner, Enoch Colby, J. S. Taylor, R. P. Derickson, P. Moser, Horace Dexter, J. H. McLinden, J. D. Johnson.

Ninth Ward—William Fraser, C. A. Noon, W. P. Cardwell, R. V. Kennedy, Joseph Lane, John Stephens, J. F. Scanlan, P. A. Hoyne, L. B. White.

Tenth Ward—Thomas Parker, A. Snider, A. Salisbury, J. J. Brown, J. A. Fife, H. F. Oliver.

Eleventh Ward—William Wayman, P. H. Stanton, S. T. Gunderson, Charles Harms, Michael Crow, A. P. Johnson.

Twelfth Ward—O. L. Mann, Clark Lipe, Clark Geib, A. B. Miner, Monroe Heath, John Abrey.

Thirteenth Ward—J. L. Campbell, Reuben Cleveland, A. Moore, W. M. Loughlin, M. Eich, J. H. Davis, Ellery L. Miller, C. C. Konlsaat.

Fourteenth Ward—H. C. W. Cowdry, —— Bradley, J. B. Twohy, C. E. Moore, T. J. Shea, W. Williams.

Fifteenth Ward—Ingwel Olson, Edward Thompson, C. E. Williams, Charles Sharlow, John Buhler, Thomas Embricht, John Baumgarten, Julius Cook, P. Norton, Christian Schultz.

Sixteenth Ward—Conrad Foltz, F. W. Stout, John W. Kramer, Stephen Holland, Joseph Schuster, J. K. Miller.

Seventeenth Ward—No returns.

Eighteenth Ward—S. O. Olin, S. P. Hohnberg, Nathan Fidler, J. S. Mullen, A. H. Robinson, John Peterson, Joseph Sante.

Nineteenth Ward—Ernst Hummel, Peter Ahnendinger, W. M. Clarke, Henry Muehlke, C. W. Fuller, Col. Waterman.

Twentieth Ward—Gus A. Busse, Thomas Raymond, Horace F. Waite, Julius Jonas, Abijah Keith, Geo. Oretell, H. W. King, Henry Lamparter, John W. Hoffmann.

TOWNS.

Barrington, Leroy Powers; *Bloom*, no return; *Calumet*, J. N. Boutwell; *Cicero*, no return; *Elk Grove*, no return; *Evanston*, E. S. Taylor, Ed Clifford, Charles Ayers; *Hyde Park*, Joseph N. Baker, Joseph F. Bonfield, James P. Root; *Thornton*, A. H. Dolton; *Hanover*, no return; *Jefferson*, S. M. Davis; *Lake*, S. P. Hopkins; *Lake View*, T. M. Bradley; *Lamont*, no return; *Leydon*, no return; *Lyons*, no return; *Palatine*, R. J. Williams; *Worth*, C. A. Ferstcom.

On motion the temporary officers were made the permanent officers of the Convention.

CHOOSING DELEGATES.

Mr. Ham offered the following:

WHEREAS, Cook County is entitled to eighty delegates in the Republican State Convention to assemble at Springfield on the 17th inst., therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegation from each ward of the city select two delegates; that the county delegations from the country towns select fifteen delegates; and that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to select twenty-five at large, to represent the county in the State Convention, and report their names to this Convention.

MR. ROOT

did not recollect of a County Convention selecting delegates to go to Springfield, by committee, since 1864. At that time so much feeling was stirred up that the practice was abandoned. He thought fifteen was not a sufficient representation for the country, and therefore moved as an amendment that each ward select three delegates, and the country towns twenty.

Mr. Dalton opposed the amendment, as under it the country would not have as large a representation as under the resolution, since the Committee would give the towns their proportion of the twenty-five at large.

Mr. Ham supported his resolution, saying it was not fair that every ward in the city, large and small, should have the same representation. Besides, a committee would select a better delegation. There were no differences which would create wrangling at Springfield, and he wanted the best delegation it was possible to get to go there.

Mr. Root adhered to his amendment. All the wards were represented alike in the Common Council, notwithstanding some polled more votes than others. The country ought to be satisfied with twenty, as one-fourth of the population or one-fourth of the tax-payers did not live outside of the city. [Applause].

Judge Bradwell favored the amendment, believing it to be just and fair to all, since one man would not have a chance to say who should and who should not go. [Applause.]

Mr. Dalton made another speech. He wanted a "fair shake," but did not wish to be "hoggish." A ward delegation would cut no figure at Springfield, and, in his opinion, the country "had ought to have" twenty-five delegates. Said he: "Give us a fair flop; we don't want any hog." [Applause.]

Mr. Bonfield believed, in view of the issues which were to come before the people this fall, a portion of the delegates should be selected by a committee at large.

Mr. Galloway was heartily opposed to a small committee selecting one-half of the delegation. The previous question was ordered, and the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted.

THE DELEGATES.

The ward and country delegations then held meetings, and the result of their deliberations was the selection of the following delegates to represent the county in the State Convention:

Delegates.	*Alternates.*
FIRST WARD.	
John Summerfield,	A. E. Swift,
J. B. Bradwell,	D. J. Lyon,
E. B. Longley.	W. F. Wentworth.
SECOND WARD.	
Arthur Dixon,	Thomas Carson,
Lincoln Dubois,	J. H. Jordan,
Philip Wadsworth.	James Clare.
THIRD WARD.	
B. F. Wakeman,	C. S. Wilson,
J. W. E. Thomas,	Henry Bradford,
F. C. Vierling.	John McGennis.
FOURTH WARD.	
A. J. Galloway,	Da[illegible] Shepherd,
F. A. Emmons,	Henry Nelson,
C. H. Ham.	E. Keith.
FIFTH WARD.	
R. B. Stone,	F. C. Russell,
H. B. Brayton,	R. M. Wood,
E. L. Barber.	J. H. Burns.
SIXTH WARD.	
John Bonfield,	——
Thomas A. Marmont,	——
Martin Best.	——
SEVENTH WARD.	
J. Y. Scammon,	Fred Lodding,
Andrew Shuman,	Frank Knight,
James H. Haynie.	William Talcott.
EIGHTH WARD.	
R. P. Derickson,	H. N. Frisbee,
Philip Moses,	G. W. Gardner,
W. H. Harper.	P. McGrath.
NINTH WARD.	
Phil A. Hoyne,	James Stewart,
John F. Scanlan,	John Stephens,
L. B. White.	William Frazer.
TENTH WARD.	
J. S. Reynolds,	H. F. Oliver,
D. W. Clark, Jr.,	Thomas Parker,
A. Salisbury.	A. Snider.
ELEVENTH WARD.	
P. Hayward,	Charles Harris,
S. T. Gunderson,	William Wayman,
M. Crow.	C. R. Matson.
TWELFTH WARD.	
A. N. Waterman,	George W. Stanford,
W. F. Milligan,	A. M. Ferrier,
John Olney.	W. Woodard.
THIRTEENTH WARD.	
J. L. Campbell,	C. S. Loding,
W. M. Loughlin,	J. D. Buckley,
Reuben Cleveland.	Daniel Worthington.
FOURTEENTH WARD.	
W. H. Dohren,	J. T. Kelly,
G. T. Gould,	James Quirk,
T. J. Shea.	B. G. Gill.
FIFTEENTH WARD.	
Edward Thompson,	Thomas Imbiot,
Ingwel Olson,	John Baumgarten,
C. E. Williams.	Julius Cook.
SIXTEENTH WARD.	
S. C. Holland,	——
Joseph Schuster,	——
J. W. Kramer.	——
SEVENTEENTH WARD.	
J. P. Hugunin,	——
Isaac Rutishauser,	——
Fritz Frillman.	——
EIGHTEENTH WARD.	
J. S. Muller,	S. O. Olin,
P. A. Sendelins,	Nathan Fidler,
J. C. Barker.	A. H. Robinson.
NINETEENTH WARD.	
Richard Waterman,	Ernst Hummel,
Henry Muehike,	C. W. Fuller,
Wm. M. Clarke.	P. Almendinger.
TWENTIETH WARD.	
G. A. Busse,	——
Horace F. Waite,	——
John Corcoran.	——

COUNTRY TOWNS.

Delegates—C. H. Dalton, William W. Watson, F. W. Palmer, Jacob Rehm, Homer Wilmarth, A. Carter, Zenas Colman, S. B. Raymond, W. N. Brainard, J. F. Bonfield, S. S. Norton, O. A. Willard, S. M. Davis, J. W. Carrington, C. A. Feistcom, E. A. Clifford, W. M. Taylor, H. T. Thomas, G. T. William, A. H. Dalton. No alternates were selected.

The Convention then adjourned.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

MERCER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALEDO, Ill., June 15.—The Republican Convention met here last Saturday to elect delegates to the Springfield Convention. Six towns were represented and twenty-seven people were present, of whom twenty-two were of the faithful.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARREN, Ill., June 13.—The Republican County Convention or Jo Daviess County commenced in this place this afternoon. Of the twenty-two towns in the county, sixteen were represented. No resolutions or instructions were passed. The following-named gentlemen were elected delegates to attend the Republican State Convention at Springfield, on the 17th inst.: The Hon. A. M. Jones, W. W. Huntington, Hiram Tyrrell, John Speers, the Hon. H. S. Townsend, R. H. McClellan, C. M. Gregory. The delegates were given the power of substitution, and to cast the full vote of the county in the Convention. The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 14.—The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the State Convention at Springfield, on the 17th, by the Champaign County Republican Convention, which met yesterday: Z. S. Swan, M. B. T[illegible] son, the Hon. John Penfield, T. J. Sc[illegible] Bower, Samuel Koogler, William Len[illegible] Warner, and J. G. Miles. No instructio[illegible] given.

THE IOWA ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

DES MOINES COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 13.—A meeting of Anti-Monopolists of this county was held this afternoon, and delegates appointed to the State Convention. They are pledged to J. W. Barnes, of this city, for State Treasurer.

WAPELLO COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 13.—The Wapello County Anti-Monopoly Convention, held at Ottumwa to-day, appointed delegates to the State Judicial and Congressional Conventions. It instructed for the Hon. J. W. Dixon for Congress and the Hon. W. C. Hobbs, of Fort Madison, for Attorney-General.

LEE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT MADISON, Ia., June, 13.—The Lee County Anti-Monopoly Mass Convention was in session to-day at Charleston, Hon. E. S. McCulloch President, John Gibbons and W. C. Hobbs, Secretaries, and thirty-three delegates were selected to represent the county at the State Convention in Des Moines, to be held June 24. No business of importance came before the Convention. The attendance was very small.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., June 15.—The Anti-Monopoly Convention for Marshall County to select delegates for the State and Congressional Conventions was held in this city to-day. Ethan Allen was called to the chair. The platform adopted at DesMoines last February was indorsed. The delegates to the State Convention are the Hon. W. S. Rice, A. J. Laird, Ethan Allen, J. H. Seager, and William Fallas. Congressional delegates: C. W. Stone Barnes, Whaley Mills, and John Worley. This is the first organized effort made against the Republican party in this county in many years. Vale, the candidate of the Anti-Monopolists for Governor last fall, received three votes.

The action of the Convention was harmonious. The Hon. W. S. Rice was formerly State Senator from this county. They propose to contest the election of all the Republican nominees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOGAN ON THE WAR-PATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 15.—Senator Logan has telegraphed his friends that he will be in attendance at the Republican State Convention, in this city, next Wednesday. His friends give out that he will not be satisfied with anything less than an indorsement of his financial course, and a condemnation of the President's veto. On the other hand, his coming is deprecated by the President's friends, who seem to be anxious that no disturbing element shall creep into the Convention. From what your correspondent can gather from them, if Logan should attempt to make the fight, they will accept the issue, and let the consequences rest on his head. The general opinion is, too, that he ought to have staid in Washington to attend to his official duties, and let the people attend to their's in their own way.

THE HON. JOHN P. IRISH NOT A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 15.—The name of the Hon. John P. Irish having been mentioned as a probable candidate for Congress before the Anti-Monopoly Convention, he publishes to-night a card in which he says he is not a candidate, and cannot accept if nominated; but that his time and energies are at the service of the Anti-Monopoly party in any capacity except as a candidate, and that he will participate with the good men of the party in making such selection as will unite every element for reform.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN THE TWELFTH INDIANA DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 14.—The political canvass here is becoming very exciting and interesting. Since the State was gerrymandered by the Republicans of the last Legislature, this, the Twelfth Congressional District, has a Democratic majority of over 4,000. A nomination is, therefore, equivalent to an election. The candidates are Judge Lowry, R. H. Hamilton, Walpole Colerick, and Allen Zoellars, of this county; Gen. J. A. Slack and the Hon. L. P. Milligan, of Huntington County; Judge Studebaker and James R. Bobo, of Adams County; J. McDonald Whittier and the Hon. Lieut. Burmells, of Wells County. Judge Lowry is making a strong fight, but either Hamilton or Colerick may receive the nomination.

POLITICS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 13.—The Republican County Central Committee of Montgomery County having gone over, hook and line, to the Farmers' party, a few of the old incorrigibles have issued a call for a Republican County Convention to meet at Hillsboro, June 15, to send delegates to the Republican State Convention, June 17. It will be a mournful affair.

The Farmers' County Association of Montgomery County, have a meeting July 11, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Farmers' Congressional Convention, which meets at Vandalia, Aug. 18, 1874.

Gen. J. J. Phillips and the Hon. E. J. C. Alexander are favorably mentioned in connection with the nomination of the latter Convention.

The Hon. J. T. Eccles, Maj. McWilliams, and the Hon. James Martin, the present incumbent, are candidates for the Republican Congressional nomination in this (the sixteenth) district.

Gen. John T. Rinaker, of Carlinville, is willing to be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth District. The General is an amiable gentleman, but labors under the delusion that the Civil War is still in progress.

THE OREGON ELECTION—COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—A dispatch was received from Portland this evening, as follows: The entire Democratic State ticket is elected. The Senate stands eleven Republicans, nine Democrats, and ten Independents. The House stands sixteen Republicans, twenty-two Democrats, and twenty-two Independents.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune.

ILLINOIS.

A very heavy corn crop may be expected in LaSalle County this year. Old farmers say that the prospect has rarely, if ever, been better for an enormous harvest of not only corn, but oats, rye, and spring wheat. The potato-bugs are nuisances in that county at present.

—John Vogelgesang was accidentally shot while cleaning a gun, in Pekin, yesterday. The ball passed clear through his body, killing him instantly.

—Last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday the Turners of Central Illinois held a festival at Decatur. Turners were present from Peoria, Bloomington, Clinton, and other places. Sunday was a gala day, and a general good time was had. Good feeling and beer flowed freely. Several fights took place, but they resulted from the too free use of benzine by Decatur bloods.

—The Rev. Father Nagle, of St. Mary's German Catholic Church, of Alton, died at half-past 6 o'clock last evening of dropsy. He was 48 years old. Father Nagle came to Alton about a year ago from Chester, Ill., and was highly esteemed by his congregation and respected by all outside of his church who had made his acquaintance.

—Great excitement prevails in the eastern portion of Cass County over a supposed murder that has just come to light. On the evening of the 11th inst. Albert Ream, a farmer, living in Oregon Precinct, left home, and failing to return that night, the family became uneasy, and search was made. It was found that he took the train at Ashland for Jacksonville. On the same day a hand in the employ of Ream was missing, and on the evening of the 13th, a corpse was found almost devoured by hogs in Ream's pasture, and there are suspicions that a foul crime has been perpetrated.

—Corporation licenses to organize the following companies were issued in Springfield yesterday: Kentucky Lithographers'-Stone Company, of Chicago, capital $150,000; Herman (Knox County) Mercantile and Manufacturing Company, capital $50,000. Certificates of organization were issued to the Sterling Gas Company, of Sterling, Whiteside County; to the American Homestead Company, of Chicago, capital $50,000.

—A most daring robbery occurred in Champaign yesterday. A young man snatched a money-wallet from Mrs. Kolner, of Tolono, as she came off the Illinois Central southern train, and ran with it, pursued by a large number of men who stood near. He fell several times, and was caught at the distance of nearly three blocks. After a long search the money-bag was found, containing $45. The robber gave his name as Charles Armstrong, of Indianapolis. He now lies in jail.

—A large concourse of people from the city and country witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the German hall at Galena at 11 o'clock yesterday. The procession was large, including the City Council, Fire Department, Masons, Odd-Fellows, German societies and citizens, headed by the German band. Frederick Stahl and Gen. John C. Smith spoke in English. The speaking was well received, and alternated with good singing. The procession marched to the Fair Grounds after the ceremony, to picnic and spend the day. Showers of rain interfered greatly with the pleasures of the afternoon. In the evening, the dedication of the new Masonic Hall took place. It was an occasion of more than usual interest. There were about 200 invited guests, outside of the Order. The rooms were neatly finished and tastefully arranged, having been designed by and finished under the superintendence of Gen. J. C. Smith, of Galena.

—There were two delegates from Galena to the Officeholders' Convention at Warren last Saturday, out of fifteen to which the city was entitled.

INDIANA.

There is considerable hard feeling between citizens of Bourbon in regard to crusading, and both sides have carried the matter too far. Saturday evening, in a fight from the above-named cause, one old man was badly bruised. Sunday three young men who were swimming, and who were drunk, got to quarreling among themselves, and then got into a fight with some others, and were badly pounded. The same night some unknown persons vented their spleen by smashing in windows with stones, clubs, etc. E. Mendenhall had a shovel thrown through his window which lodged on the bed, nearly scalping himself and wife. Some dray pins were thrown into the windows of a room where five children were sleeping, coming near them. If they had been struck it would have caused certain death. Several others, all belonging to the crusading party, were treated in the same way. A reward of $100 was offered for the detection of the perpetrators.

—John Cassin, saloon-keeper, who fell through a bridge Friday night, died Sunday night from the effects of the fall.

—The Convention of the millers is called for July 7, in Indianapolis.

—Quite a sensation was produced yesterday by an article in the *Daily Independent*, charging J. Norman Weaver, a negro barber of Richmond, and recently manager of a singing band styled the Kentuckians, of incest with his daughter, and by Weaver instituting a suit against Frederick Maag, the publisher, for $10,000 damages. The rumor originated with Miss Hammond, who claims that Weaver's daughter admitted the whole thing to her. Maag, to test the strength of his defense, had Weaver arrested, but on his daughter taking the witness-stand, she entirely exonorated her father, and swore that there was no truth in the report. The testimony of Miss Hammond was ruled out, and Weaver was acquitted.

—George Kerr, brakeman on the Pan-Handle Railroad, had his right hand crushed Sunday morning, while coupling cars, at Cambridge City.

—Saturday evening, a boy named Henry Smith, in Cambridge City, undertook to kindle the fire with kerosene. The can exploded, burning him badly, and his recovery is impossible. His sister attempted to save him, and was burned so that she will lose the use of one arm, if not both.

—A fire was discovered in Lackey's feed-stable, Cambridge City, yesterday morning, too late to save anything. The building and 800 bushels of corn were consumed; loss about $1,000.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Ira Hubbard, of Vevay, Ingham County, has been paid $3,500 by the Michigan Central Railroad Company for an injury she received at Chapin's Station from a defective plank in the railroad-platform, in July last. She dislocated her hip, crippling her for life.

—Yesterday, at Manistee, three men and a boy, with a row-boat, attempted the feat of running between a tug and its tow, and came to grief, the schooner striking the boat and upsetting it. The men escaped to the shore unharmed, but the boy, Paul Zimmerman, was drowned. His body was recovered after four hours' dredging.

—Anthony Duhay had three fingers of his left hand sawed off at Wing & Humes' shingle-mill, in Manistee, yesterday morning.

—A young man by the name of Munich, of Saginaw City, who has been insane, jumped into the river twice yesterday, but was fished out and locked up.

—Burglars forced an entrance into J. M. Murphy's jewelry store, at East Saginaw Sunday, and stole $300 worth of jewelry and watches. Billy Maguire and one Frank, of Detroit, were arrested on suspicion of being the burglars.

—News has been received of the death of one of the leading men of Southern Michigan, the Hon. Asahel Brown, of Coldwater. He was several times member of the Legislature from Branch County, and a delegate to attend the last Constitutional Convention of that State.

—Arrangements are making in Detroit to offer a large number of prizes for the International Yacht Regatta on Lake St. Clair, July 4, and it is expected to make it the largest demonstration of the kind that ever has taken place on the lakes.

—William J. Wells, formerly a banker in Grand Rapids, and recently chief bookkeeper in the banking house of M. V. Aldrich, fell dead yesterday in the First National Bank, while making the day's clearances. Cause, heart-disease.

—John McCauliff was arrested in Grand Rapids, Sunday, for enticing a young girl named Kidder, from Wayland, and attempting to seduce her. McCauliff is a gift enterprize man and has been following up Howe's London Circus. He is now in jail.

WISCONSIN.

In reply to an invitation to deliver an oration in Janesville, July 4, Senator Carpenter sends an acceptance.

—The State Medical Convention opens in Janesville to-day.

—Ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle addressed the University law class and a large audience at the Assembly Chamber, in Madison, last night, on "The Office of a Great and Good Lawyer."

—A section man named John McCann was instantly killed near Baraboo yesterday morning, by the passenger train bound south, which ran into a hand-car on a bridge. The hand car contained eight men, all of whom but McCann jumped off and escaped injury. He unaccountably remained on the car until it was struck. The engineer could not see the hand-car until close upon it. He reversed his engine and set the Westinghouse brake, but without avail. The deceased resided in Madison.

OHIO.

At the election in Gallipolis yesterday for Councilmen to fill vacancies, August Aufferman received 100 majority in the First Ward, and William Lawson 4 majority in the Third Ward. Both were license men. The greatest excitement prevailed in the Third Ward, the League holding a prayer meeting in the colored church, opposite the polls, and the opposition having bands with banners parading the streets all day.

IOWA.

A fire in Burlington yesterday morning, destroyed the fine residence of Anton Schindler. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,800. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Jewish society was formed in Burlington, on Sunday, with a membership of twenty-five. A Rabbi will be engaged, and a synagogue built.

—The Coroner's inquest at DesMoines on the body of John Johnson, whose murder was telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE Sunday night, was in progress during the whole of yesterday, but no clew to the perpetrators was obtained. Several parties have been arrested, and there is a strong determination on the part of the officers and citizens to ferret the matter out if possible.

NEBRASKA.

Michael Coyle, section foreman at Brady Island, on the Union Pacific Railroad, fell from his seat on a keg of nails on the front car of a train Sunday, near Omaha. The other cars passed over him, and he received fatal injuries. He was from Tama. O.

—Gen. Ord returned to Omaha yesterday from Washington. He stated that he had learned nothing of the removal of the Department Headquarters to Cheyenne or Denver.

—A short time ago parties prospecting for coal near Ionia, Neb., some twenty miles up the Missouri River from Sioux City, Ia., discovered smoke or steam issuing from one of the bluffs on the river. Investigations were commenced and have been continued at intervals since, and it has become the absorbing topic in that region. The different parties have penetrated through the dirt and clay, and some distance into the rock, the steam and heat continuing to decrease as they descended, compelling the abandonment of the work several times. The last prospectors state that noises were heard as of limestone breaking when in a burning kiln. Investigation continues, but as yet no satisfactory solution has been reached, though there are many surmises as to the cause.

MINNESOTA.

The rains which, during the last ten days, have prevailed throughout the central and southern parts of Minnesota, have greatly improved the appearance of the crops, especially in the southwestern counties, where both drouth and grasshoppers had delayed the growth.

—James Young, owner of the flouring mills at Glenwood, Pope County, was caught last week between the gear-wheels and was drawn in, his left hand, arm, side, leg, and finally, his head, being successively crushed. He was dead before the machine was stopped.

—Prof. Baird writes that the fish caught in Lake St. Croix, and on which was claimed the reward offered by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce for the first shad caught in the upper waters of the Mississippi, is not shad, but belongs to the herring family, of the species known as "tailors" on the Potomac, and allied to the blue fish of New York. He says the young shad placed in the river, near the falls, by Seth Green, could not be expected to return from the Gulf of Mexico before next season, three years from the time they were placed in the river.

—Arguments in the St. Paul & Pacific case were concluded at St. Paul yesterday evening. A decision on defendant's demurrer to the complaint and on complainant's motion to appoint Receivers, is expected this week.

—When the evening train of Saturday, from Stillwater, reached about six miles from St. Paul, a succession of four sharp curves, the engineer discovered a number of ties across the tracks in time to check the speed and save the train. While the train hands were removing the obstructions, they saw two men running away through the brush, but dared not follow, fearing it was a ruse to draw them away while their confederates robbed the passengers, of whom there were about 100, who were returning from an excursion to St. Croix Dalles.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and the Lake region, rain and several local storms, with easterly to southerly winds, gradually veering to westerly south of the Lake region, with stationary or falling temperature, and falling followed by rising barometer. For the Northwest, light rains followed by clear and cool weather, northwest to southwest winds, and rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 13, 1874.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.90	67	78	S. E., fresh	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m	29.83	71	85	S. W., fresh	Threateni'g.
2:00 p. m.	29.78	75	76	S. W., fresh	Rain.
3:53 p. m.	29.74	77	69	S. W., fresh	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.76	71	75	S., fresh	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.76	70	75	S. W., fresh	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 78.
Minimum thermometer, 63.
Rain fall in twenty-four hours—6:53 a. m., .06 inch.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 15—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	29.82	56	Calm	.....	Clear.
Cairo	29.96	69	S.W., gentle.	.60	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.76	70	W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.99	75	S., fresh	.....	Threatening
Cincinnati	30.00	75	S., fresh	.18	Light rain.
Cheyenne	30.40	64	N., light	.....	Clear.
Davenport	29.80	64	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Detroit	29.87	63	E., light	.32	Light rain.
Duluth	29.75	[illegible]	Calm	.22	Light rain.
Keokuk	29.82	67	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	29.96	67	W., light	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.69	63	S. W., fresh.	.12	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	29.96	69	N. E., gentle	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.76	64	S. E., fresh	.25	Fair.
Omaha	29.84	63	N.W., fresh.	.02	Clear.
Yankton	29.92	63	N.W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Toledo	29.89	67	S., fresh	.07	Light rain.

MICHIGAN FRUIT PROSPECTS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., June 15.—The shipment of fruit from this port and Benton Harbor has now fairly commenced. A few crates of strawberries were forwarded the beginning of last week, for which the consignors received 50 cents per quart. On Sunday night the Corona left this dock for Chicago with about 1,200 crates of berries, and the Lake Breeze also took a good cargo from Benton Harbor. The latter is a new boat, placed on the line this season, thus furnishing a daily line from both ports to Chicago. The crop of strawberries is somewhat affected by the recent heavy storms washing the sand into the ripening fruit. Upon the other fruit the rain has had an inspiring effect. Cherries are ripening fast, and are abundant. Raspberries and blackberries promise well and plentifully. They will be ready for shipment within a month. Regarding peaches opinions vary. Many orchards are so loaded that the trees will have to be thinned to insure fair-sized fruit, yet some growers predict only a moderate yield. Thus far the rainy season has been instrumental in keeping off the curculio, and has so revived the trees that little dread of the "yellows" is expressed. The time when the last frost is feared having also passed, with proper care the peach yield will doubtless be very large. Grapes never looked better. Pears are rather thin, owing to last year's crop being so enormous. Plums, quinces, and apricots are doing nicely. Commission-men are swarming like bees around here. Altogether, the outlook is quite encouraging, both for producers and consumers.

COTTON.

Condition of the Growing Crop—Report of the Agricultural Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture makes the report of acreage in cotton, based on returns from most of the cotton counties, and on personal observation in six cotton States, as follows, comparison being with the area of 1873: Virginia, 80; North Carolina, 89; South Carolina, 91; Georgia, 90; Florida, 91; Alabama, 86; Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 92; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 80; Texas, 102; Missouri, 75. The aggregate reduction slightly exceeds 10 per cent. The condition of the crop is represented by the following figures, 100 being the normal or fair condition: North Carolina, 89; South Carolina, 81; Georgia, 80; Florida 90; Alabama, 82; Mississippi, 78; Louisiana, 70; Texas, 90; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 85. The report of the condition in 1873 was more favorable in every State except North Carolina and Texas, the record standing as follows: North Carolina, 85; South Carolina, 88; Georgia, 94; Florida, 102; Alabama, 93; Mississippi, 92; Louisiana, 94; Texas, 86; Arkansas, 92; Tennessee, 90. The season has been remarkable. The stand is very poor, many plants not having made their appearance on the 1st of June. Since the last of May light showers have been general, and the prospects are much improved. The fields are much cleaner than at this date last year, and can easily be kept free from weeds. With favorable weather rapid improvement is certain, and a fair comparison with July is quite probable at the next report.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Large Replevin Suit Decided.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 15.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, in the replevin cases in which the Cleveland Iron Company and the Rhode Island Locomotive-Works were plaintiffs, and the Erie Railroad Company, Marshall, was defendant, referred to in these dispatches Saturday last, verdicts were given the plaintiffs in each case.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS!

WILSON BROS.,

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago,

And Fourth-st., Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.

BANKRUPT STOCK

AT RETAIL,

For Thirty Days, consisting of Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Portable Stands, Bronzes, Glassware, &c.

At Nos. 314 & 316 STATE-ST.

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASURE EXCRUSION

TO

Lake Superior.

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers,

Dock Between Washington and Madison-sts.

The Splendid Passenger Steamer,

JOSEPH L. HURD,

THOMAS LLOYD, Commander, will leave Chicago on THURSDAY, 18th June, at 8 p. m., on a pleasure excursion trip to Duluth (head of Lake Superior). State-rooms secured and all information obtained by applying to

LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st., cor. Washington.

The J. L. HURD received, the past winter, an entire new passenger cabin, and is fitted out in first-class style in every particular. The boat must be seen to be appreciated.

LEGAL.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

In the matter of the Oshkosh Manufacturing Company, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, made and entered on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1874, the undersigned assignees in Bankruptcy of the said Bankrupt, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on Thursday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of the said Bankrupt, situate on the premises hereinafter described, on High Street, in the City of Oshkosh, and State of Wisconsin, all the right, title and interest of the said Bankrupt, and all the right, title and interest of the undersigned, as assignees of said Estate, in and to the following described Real Estate, together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying and being situate in the Fifth Ward of the City of Oshkosh, County of Winnebago, and State of Wisconsin, and described as follows, to-wit: Lots fourteen (14) and fifteen (15), and lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in Dorrance's subdivision of lot one in block one hundred and eleven in said Fifth Ward, free from all incumbrances. There will also be sold at public auction at the same time and place with said Real Estate all the right title and interest of the said bankrupt and the said assignees in and to certain letters patent for the Manufacture of Threshing-Machines known as the Geiser Separator and Reliance Horse-Power, together with all patterns used in the Manufacture of such Separators and Horse-Powers. And the said assignees will also at the same time and place sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, a large amount of lumber, iron, molding sand, hubs, spokes, and other material and personal property used in the Manufacture of Threshing-Machines, also a large number of Threshing-Machines known as the Geiser Machine, some in a finished and others in an unfinished state.

The Real Estate above described consists of about four acres of land lying on Fox River. The Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways have side-tracks running to the works. The buildings are of brick, new, and built in the most substantial and convenient manner.

Dated May 27, 1874.

K. M. HUTCHINSON, JOHN P. GALLUP, Assignees.
FELKER & WEISBROD, Att'ys for Assignees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR BUFFALO.

Summer Pleasure Travel.

Steamer Idaho, Capt. Penny,

Will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, June 16, at 7 p. m., for above and intermediate ports.

Steamer Japan, Capt. M'Dougal,

Will leave dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Wednesday, June 17, at 7 p. m.

For passage-tickets and staterooms apply at 119 South Clark-st., and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, Passenger-Agents.

The [Trade Mark.] and Automatic Jumper. Perfection Holder A Mother's Invention.

BABY

Cannot tell merits here. Circulars free; samples sent anywhere and returned entirely at our expense, when desired. All prices; many buy. OCCIDENTAL MFG. CO., [illegible] Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 15.

In several quarters the commercial demand for money shows an increase. Trade with the merchants is good, and they are offering for discount some new paper. Among the Board of Trade men the summer dullness has begun, and the banks who look to them for custom have little to do. At the banks generally the rate of discount is 8@10 per cent; but, in the exceptional cases just referred to, it has been loaned at 7 per cent for ninety days, and could be had at 6 per cent for thirty days. These rates, however, can last only for the short time that intervenes before the fall demand for money to move the crops. On the street, money remains at 8@18 per cent, with less of a demand than could be supplied. Real-estate loans are 9@10 per cent.

New York exchange weakened somewhat to-day, and closed at par; there were sales at 25c premium early in the day.

The clearings were $3,700,000.

THE GROCERY TRADE OF CHICAGO.

The city retail trade is generally conceded

TO HAVE FALLEN,

for the first five months of this year, below the figures of 1873. A great many classes, from workingmen to speculators, have had diminished means for expenditure, and the consequent economy has made a very perceptible difference in the sales of groceries. One good result has followed in the extension of the cash system among retail dealers, in self-protection.

As to the wholesale trade, accounts differ. Some of our best houses report an increase of 15 to 25 per cent; others, equally good, have experienced no such good fortune. Trade in the Lake Superior region, where the furnaces and mines are running only because they can't afford to stop, and in the lumber district, has been bad. The co-operative stores of the Grangers have sensibly, though not largely, diminished the sales of Chicago houses.

THE LATTER ARE HURT

in their competition with Eastern dealers by the Railroad law of this State. It is in many cases cheaper to ship an order of goods from New York to some interior point in the State than from Chicago. The dry goods trade for this year has gained a great deal by the diversion of business from New York, but this is not the case with the grocery men. In previous years their inroads upon the jobbing trade of New York have been so serious that this year their New York competitors have made a desperate rally. Their traveling salesmen have overrun the country, and so far have somewhat the advantage. This is but one of the

PAROXYSMS OF DISSOLUTION.

The causes at work to throw the jobbing trade of the West into the hands of Chicago are beyond control, and will not go backward. New York has now but one advantage to give,—that is, longer time. Only the poorer kind of country merchants are attracted by this, and New York will soon be glad to surrender their custom.

There is less disposition than ever to buy large stocks. Purchases are now delivered by rail, and are made in smaller quantities. In this way, stocks are kept fresher, payments made easier, and interest saved.

COLLECTIONS ARE FAIR;

in some cases, customers are reported to be discounting their own notes to save interest, and to be proffering the settlement of open accounts; in another direction, collections are declared to be worse than before the panic. Wholesale houses are taking advantage of the times to shorten terms of payment, and to scrutinize credits closely.

On the whole, the outlook must be fairly considered promising. Temporary causes have stilled the retail trade and encroached upon some departments of the wholesale business, but there are no signs of a permanent arrest of the growth that has marked this department of the business of Chicago, year by year.

NOTHING BUT GOOD CROPS

is needed to insure an active fall trade.

BONDS AND GOLD.

Preston, Kean & Co. report as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 5-20s of '65—January and July	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	120⅛	120⅜
United States 5-20s of '68—January and July	120	120¼
10-40s	113¼	113½
United States 5s (new issue)	113⅛	113⅜
Gold (full weight)	110¾	110⅞
Gold exchange	110¾	110⅞
Sterling	488½@491	
Cable transfers		492
Cook County 7s	99½ & int.	
Illinois 10 per cent school bonds		Par & int.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Money very easy at 2@3. Sterling firmer at 487¾ for sixty-day, and 490½ for sight.

Customs receipts, $378,000.

Gold dull and firm at 110¾@110⅞. Cash gold was in good borrowing demand early in the day at 1@2 for use; afterwards loans were made flat, and finally 1 per cent was paid for carrying.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $35,000. Clearings, $28,000,000.

Governments firm. Railroad bonds strong. State bonds quiet.

Stocks opened weak, and fell off ¼ to 1⅛ per cent on the report that the President would begin to retire the $26,000,000 greenbacks of the reserve as soon as Congress adjourned. During the last hour of business the market was firm, and prices advanced ½@¾ from the lowest point. The most marked improvement was in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Wabash, and Union Pacific. There was quite a large business done on seller's options of thirty and sixty days at ½@1 per cent lower than the sale in the regular way, chiefly in Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Wabash. Among the sales to-day were 26,000 Western Union; 19,000 Pacific Mail; 28,000 Lake Shore; 11,000 Union Pacific; and 13,000 Wabash.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	121	Coupons, '67	120¾
Coupons, '62	113	Coupons, '68	120¼
Coupons, '64	116¼	New 5s	113⅛
Coupons, '65	117¼	10-40s	113½
Coupons, '65, new	119¾	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	96¼	Virginias, old	28
Tennessees, old	80	N. Carolinas, old	20
Tennessees, new	80	N. Carolinas, new	10
Virginias, new	32		

STOCKS.

Canton	49	St. Paul pfd	53¾
Western Union Tel	71¾	Wabash	33¾
Quicksilver	23	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Exp's	107	Fort Wayne	94
Wells, Fargo	79	Terre Haute	8
American Express	59¾	Terre Haute pfd	28
U. S. Express	68¼	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	41	Chicago & Alton pfd	106
New York Central	96¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23
Erie	29¼	Cleve., Cin. & Col	65
Erie pfd	52	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	100
Harlem	127¾	Lake Shore	71¼
Harlem pfd	124	Indiana Central	18
Michigan Central	74	Illinois Central	95
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	87	Union Pacific bonds	86¾
Northwestern	39	Union Pacific stock	24¾
Northwestern pfd	54¾	Central Pacific stock	92
Rock Island	95¾	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1
New Jersey Central	107¼	Del., Lack. & Western	109¼
St. Paul	33¾		

REAL ESTATE.

TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, June 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

	Consideration.
Park av, 90¼ ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 20¾x132 ft, dated June 15	$12,500
Twenty-second st, 250 ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 12	700
Same property, dated May 14	900
Vernon av, 544 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 50x120 ft, dated May 20	6,000
Morgan st, 48 ft n of Wright st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated June 15	1,800
Cornell st 271 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x128 ft, and Cornell st, 275¼ e of Ashland av, n f, 20x90 ft, dated Sept 22, 1873	3,500
James av, 237 ft w of Fox st, n f, 48x124 ft, with Lot 28, Block 4, Prout & Coleman's subdivision, s ½ Sec 4, 48, 14, dated May 7	2,100
West Thirteenth st, 96 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 48x124 ft, with 23x135¾ ft e of Sedgwick st in rear, 116 ft s of Schiller st, dated June 8	3,500
North Wells st, 54½ ft n of Oak st, w f, 27¼x100 ft, dated March 17	4,500
Osgood st, 175 ft n of Sophia st, e f, 25x125 9-10 ft, dated Feb. 1, 1873	1,850
Indiana av, 310 8-10 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x123½ ft, dated April 4	8,500
Shurtleff av, 280½ ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x125½ ft, dated June 8	1,050
Hinman st, 151½ ft e of Robey st, s f, 25x125½ ft, dated June 6	700
Thirty-seventh st, bet Vincennes and Stanton avs, n f, 30x151½ ft, dated June 12	3,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 18, Baker's Subdivision of 5 acres in e ½ n w ¼ Sec. 26, 40, 14, dated May 25	7,875
Lot 5, Block 29, Ravenswood, dated June 11	1,100

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 4, Block 1, in subdivision of n ½ n w ¼ s w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Jan 5	600
Lots 31 to 38, in subdivision of s ½ Block 4, Steward's Subdivision of s w ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated March 21	2,400
Lot 8, Block 1, Lyman's Resubdivision of Block 2 and part 3 in Lyman's Subdivision of s e fr ¼ Sec. 2, 38, 14, dated June 13	5,000
Lots 1 to 24, Block 10, Stewart's Subdivision, s w ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated June 13	7,400
Lot 33, Block 3, Heintz' Subdivision, in n ½, n s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 1	700
Lots 18 and 19, Block 14, Phare's Subdivision, s ½ s w ¼ Sec 13, 38, 14, dated June 10	400
Calumet av, n of Sixty-third st, e f, 50x160 2-10 ft, dated June 2	1,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES FROM THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lots 1 and 2, Block 3, Powell's subdivision of Lots 3 and 8, in partition of e ½ n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, n of avenue, dated May 25	3,350

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1874.	1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	7,090	8,557	8,291	9,659
Wheat, bu	82,425	71,975	76,498	86,507
Corn, bu	200,175	201,150	276,212	222,330
Oats, bu	73,600	90,040	50,869	180,386
Rye, bu	1,690	2,644	....	14,037
Barley, bu	200	550	1,883	2,020
Grass seed, lbs	10,320	5,950	24,437	17,152
Flax seed, lbs	3,550	5,220	....	6,875
Broom corn, lbs	34,600	31,600	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	35,030	56,300	332,644	450,705
Beef, brls	....	....	23	....
Pork, brls	11	70	292	505
Lard, lbs	10,800	29,470	14,920	106,170
Tallow, lbs	15,790	16,290	19,500	....
Butter, lbs	126,030	84,280	77,211	128,344
Live hogs, No	8,918	5,658	8,760	4,687
Cattle, No	1,247	1,352	1,385	3,369
Sheep, No	583	403	....	200
Hides, lbs	116,822	88,480	100,950	128,261
Highwines, brls	174	170	474	411
Wool, lbs	175,845	29,000	226,723	324,000
Potatoes, bu	3,581	1,816	2,540	4,303
Lumber, No. feet	1,884,000	4,173,000	3,039,742	3,850,000
Shingles, No	800,000	1,120,000	1,264,000	2,225,000
Lath, No	....	660,000	260,150	374,000
Salt, brls	....	3,303	2,360	3,961

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 11,910 bu wheat; 12,439 bu corn; 1,594 bu oats; 1,202 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 157 cars wheat; 535 cars corn; 81 cars oats; 3 cars rye. Also, 21,800 bu high mixed corn, 26,400 bu No. 2 do, 11,600 bu rejected do, and 2,200 bu No. 2 oats, by canal. Total (726 cars), 348,000 bu. Inspected out: 66,769 bu wheat; 210,579 bu corn; 21,688 bu oats; and 1,436 bu rye.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this port during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	19,830	112,249	27,284	188,167	6,764
By canal	10	....	....	....	....
To Buffalo	8,925	289,165	999,444	144,000	....
To Erie	1,100	55,500	13,000	....	....
To Oswego	....	33,500	167,079	....	....
To Ogd'burg	500	5,000	41,757	....	....
To Huron	2,010	6,009	64,227	9,036	....
To other U. S. ports	75	1,560	33,163	3,384	10
To Montreal	510	....	34,300	....	....
To Colborne	....	....	121,957	....	....
To Goderich	....	....	7,438	....	....
Totals	32,960	502,923	1,510,349	344,787	6,774

Also 1,150 bu rye shipped by rail.

The requisite number of members of the Board of Trade to-day signed a proposal to change the rules so as to provide that "either the buyer or seller, when calling, may demand that each margin or security shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the Board of Trade, to be kept by him as a special deposit, subject to the fulfilment of the contract."

The proposed amendment is open to the criticism that it does not permit the party called to have the privilege of demanding that the money shall be deposited as above.

The prospect for the new crops is everywhere good, both for quantity and quality. Wheat, especially, has been sown in immense breadths, and the harvest-work is in full swing as far north as Centralia. North from that point the harvest promises well, subject to the usual contingencies of weather. The *National Crop Reporter* says:

The condition of the growing wheat in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin was nearly 3 per cent above a good average condition. In Illinois and Missouri the condition of the wheat was very high; in Iowa 5 per cent above the average, and in other States below. The average condition of the oats in the same State at that date mentioned was 6 per cent below a good average, Missouri being the only State reporting above an average. Estimates relating to the area sown this season in barley indicate, in the State previously mentioned, an increase over last year of 262 acres, and make the area this year, in round numbers, 580,000 acres. There is an estimated falling off this season in the rye area averaging in the same State 3 per cent, or 10,150 acres. The area this year is placed at a trifle less than 337,000 acres.

LUMBER.

The depression of the lumber trade is due principally to an over-production of common lumber. The June number of the *Wisconsin Lumberman* says: "Some persons do not seem to realize that the relative amount of common lumber now manufactured is far in excess of the proportion which came out only a few years ago, when the lumberman had the untouched forests to select from." In other words, the lumbermen are now going over the tracts where all the best logs have been culled, and are now cutting and sawing the poor logs. The cost of manufacturing and marketing common lumber and some of the better grades is about the same. The scarcity of the upper qualities is attested by the fact that they have been firm during the season, selling readily at remunerative prices. Common lumber is selling below the cost of production, though in proportion to the prices paid for the upper grades, a few years ago, and taking into consideration the fact that a great deal of lumber which in years past would have been rejected as unmerchantable is now disposed of, common stuff is bringing a good price. Of course, retail dealers are not disposed to stock up heavily while the market is declining, and many think that, should an advance occur, the new mills in operation along the lines of the new railroads in Michigan and Wisconsin are able at any moment to glut the market, and it is thought that mills so located can log in summer as well as in winter. The recent heavy rains have brought down the logs, and, although the supply is not so large as last season, many are not so confident of an advance in the fall as they were a few months ago.

The *Lumberman* thinks "Manufacturers must in some way arrange to manufacture common lumber at less cost than they now do, or give up the business entirely; for it is certain they cannot manufacture enough good lumber to save them from the losses on the poorer qualities." So long as the supply of lumber exceeds the demand for it manufacturers can scarcely expect a very staple or satisfactory market.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally quiet to-day, except corn, which was spasmodically active. The continued wet weather has little or no effect upon the condition of the crops, so far as known; but it has tended to bring out buyers of grain hitherto. Few of them took hold to-day, with the prospect of a clearing up. The shipping movement was rather slow, and not equal to the volume of receipts, except in corn.

But slight change was apparent in the situation of the dry-goods market, the demand continuing steadily fair at gradually-hardening prices. The New York *Bulletin* says: "Important changes in an upward direction will probably be made next week." Groceries were distributed to a fair aggregate without material variation in prices. Coffees are exceedingly firm, and bid fair to advance. Teas, sirups, starch, soaps, and candles were also held at fully late prices. The butter and cheese markets displayed rather more animation than on the closing days of last week, but both of those staple articles showed a want of strength. Dried fruits were quoted quiet at about steady rates. Fish met with more inquiry. The demand for grain bags continues to improve, and prices are likely to go higher. Coal, wood, pig iron, and leather sold moderately at about former quotations. Oils were unchanged in price, being quoted at 13½c for carbon, 88@90c for extra lard, $1.00@1.05 for linseed, and 48@50c for turpentine.

The fleet of lumber vessels arrived since Saturday evening, and the offerings at the docks this morning, were liberal. A number of cargoes were sold, but the market, on the whole, was dull and weak. The country demand was light, and many city dealers refused to take hold unless sellers would agree to sell under the Board of Trade inspection rules. Hence comparatively little was done in the morning. The yard trade was moderate at steady prices. Bricks, cements, and lime were dull. The hardware trade was reported fair on interior account for the season. Prices were unchanged. The receipts of new wool, though by no means liberal, are increasing. The demand is still for small quantities, to meet current wants. Hops and broom-corn are also selling in a small way to those parties who are out of supplies. Seeds were quiet and nominally unchanged. Potatoes were dull, excepting new and choice peachblows. Green fruits were steady except small varieties, which were lower, especially strawberries, owing to liberal offerings. Poultry and eggs were quiet, as usual on Monday, but the receipts were small, which enabled sellers to obtain former prices.

Highwines were very active and steady at Saturday's quotation, the early report of weakness in New York not being believed by buyers, while it made holders a little more willing to part with their property. New York was substantially quoted firmer at 99½c@$1.00. Sales here aggregated 550 brls at 94½c per gallon.

Lake freights were dull at the quotations current on Saturday, at 3⅝@3¾c for corn, 4c for wheat, and 3c for oats, by sail to Buffalo. Corn to Oswego was nominal at 7c, and wheat to Kingston at 7½c. A total of 9 charters was reported, which will carry out 35,000 bu wheat; 215,000 bu corn, and 13,000 bu oats.

Provisions were very quiet, though as much was done as is usual at this season of the year. The only inquiry was for mess pork, which was a shade firmer, with a premium of fully 10c per brl on small lots. Lard was firmly held at an advance of about 2½c per 100 lbs, and meats were unchanged. New York was quoted dull; but holders here were firm, in view of the very satisfactory reduction of stocks during the past month. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $17.25@17.30; do, seller July, $17.25@17.30; do, seller August, $17.50@17.60; do, seller the year, $14.25@14.50. Lard, cash or seller June, $11.10@11.12½; do, seller July, $11.12½@11.15; do, seller August, $11.25@11.30; do, seller the year, $9.00@9.50; summer lard, 10⅝@10⅞c. Sweet-pickled hams, 10¾@11¼c per lb for 18@16-lb averages; dry-salted meats, loose, at 6⅛@6¼c for shoulders, cash, and 6¼@6⅜c seller August; 9c for short ribs, cash, and 9¼@9⅜c seller August; 9¼@9⅜c for short clear, cash, and 9½@9⅝c seller August; 8⅜c for Cumberlands; 9@9½c for long clear. The same boxed at ¼@⅜c per lb above these prices. Bacon meats, 7½c for shoulders, 10c for short ribs, 10½c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ½c lower. Bacon hams, 12½@14c. Mess beef, $11.00@11.25; extra mess do, $12.00@12.25; beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease nominal at 5½@8c. Sales were reported of 25 brls mess pork at $17.40; and 1,250 brls do, seller July, at $17.25.

Flour was a little more active, but chiefly on local account, there being little demand from outside. The inquiry was chiefly for choice Minnesotas, and low grades. Prices were nominally unchanged, but the market cannot be quoted closely, as holders are not very firm when a few cents in the price constitutes the difference between "to be," and "not to be." Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $7.25; 350 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (patent) at $8.75; 25 brls do at $5.62½; 100 brls do (low) at $5.00; 1,200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine (Royal Gem) at $4.12½. Total, 1,925 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $12.50 on track; 30 tons do at $13.00, free on board; 20 tons poor on private terms; 100 brls cornmeal at $3.30. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Fair to good white winters	$6.75 @ 8.00
Choice do	8.00 @ 9.00
Red winters	5.50 @ 7.00
Choice spring extras	5.50 @ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.12½@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75 @ 6.50
Patent do	8.00 @10.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.87½@ 4.75
Common do	3.50 @ 3.75
Rye flour	5.30 @ 5.50
Bran	12.50 @13.00

Wheat was quiet and weak, at a further decline of ½c per bu. Liverpool was quoted very quiet, with a downward tendency, owing to large receipts, and New York was weak, for the double reason that she has a larger stock in sight, and that ocean freights were stronger. These facts reduced the number of shipping orders to a very small one, and made cash wheat rather heavy at one time; but it did not weaken so much as the options for future delivery, which were pressed rather severely at times in anticipation of big crops and a less active demand. The prospect is now good all over the country, though there is no doubt that reserves have been drawn upon much more closely than usual by the very large European demand of the past six months. The receipts were rather smaller than heretofore, and this helped to check the decline, as the quantity of wheat of the speculative grade now on hand here is very small. The great majority of dealers would have been sellers to-day if they could have found buyers. Seller July opened at $1.19½, declined to $1.18⅝, advanced to $1.18¾, and fell off to $1.17⅝ at the close. Seller August sold at $1.13¼@1.14. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at $1.18@1.19½, closing at the inside. No. 1 spring closed nominally at $1.19½, No. 3 do, at $1.12, and rejected do at $1.03. Minnesota wheat closed nominal at $1.24 for No. 1, and $1.21¾@1.22 for No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20; 36,600 bu No. 2 do at $1.18⅝; 4,800 bu do at $1.18¾; 30,200 bu do at $1.18½; 8,200 bu do at $1.18⅜; 15,000 bu do at $1.18¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.18; 6,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12½; 2,000 bu rejected spring at $1.03. Total 125,000 bu.

Corn was active and weak, but averaged about ½c higher. The early feeling was a strong one, due to the storm, the reported firmer feeling in Liverpool, and the belief that our stocks are worked down to but little more than 1,000,000 bu of all grades, with the prospect that an active shipping movement will decrease them to the neighborhood of 500,000 the coming week. But New York was quoted easier, and it was reported that while the country behind us is comparatively bare of old wheat, there are large quantities of old corn, some of it of the crop of 1872, yet to come forward, as the holders have decided that present prices are a sufficient inducement to send it to market. It was stated that 1,500,000 bu of corn was sold in New York on Saturday to arrive there within thirty days, to be taken on Chicago inspection. While this is at once complimentary to our inspection system, and favorable to a further reduction of our stocks, it was yet considered as menacing New York with lower prices. There was also a growing disposition to think that the parties who now control the market intend to step out; but there are still not a few who laugh at the idea of a corner, saying that there is a good profit on shipping to the seaboard at present prices, and that that is the whole secret of the movement. The controlling element took freely all the cash corn that was offered till a little past 12 o'clock, and then withdrew. Seller July opened at 61⅝c, rose to 62⅛c, declined to 61½c, advanced to 62c, and weakened to 61c at the close. Seller August sold at 61⅛@62¼c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 62⅛@63c, closing at the inside. High mixed closed at 62½c, and rejected at 57½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu high mixed at 63¼c; 28,800 bu do at 63c; 7,200 bu do at 62⅞c; 3,200 bu do at 62½c; 1,600 bu do at 62¼c; 62,800 bu No. 2 at 63c; 19,200 bu do at 62⅞c; 22,200 bu do at 62⅝c; 39,600 bu do at 62½c; 15,800 bu do at 62¼c; 8,000 bu rejected at 58c; 1,600 bu do at 57⅝c; 18,000 bu do at 57½c; 75,000 bu No. 2 at 64⅝c free on board; 400 bu white at 68c; 400 bu yellow at 65c. Total, 306,200 bu.

Oats were less active and irregular. Cash lots were in good demand, and light of supply; hence holders were able to command an advance of ⅛@⅜c on Saturday's prices, though the reported receipts were considerably larger than the shipments. New York was firmer. Cash No. 2 sold at 47@47½c, and seller the month at 46⅝@47; both closing firm at the inside. Other options were only a shade higher than on Saturday. Seller July sold at 43¾@44⅛c, closing at 43⅞c. Seller August sold at 34@34⅛c, and seller the year at 30¾c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at [illegible]c; 13,400 bu do at 47c; 1,200 bu rejected at [illegible]; 600 bu do at 43½c; 1,800 bu by sample at [illegible]; 1,200 bu do at 49c; 1,800 bu do at 48c, all on track; 600 bu at 50c, delivered; 1,800 bu at 49c, free on cars; 600 bu at 47c, delivered. Total, 24,800 bu.

Rye was in better demand, the recent decline having brought out buyers; and the market ranged about ½c higher in consequence. Two or three lots were wanted for shipment. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 84½c, and 2,800 bu do at 84c. The market closed firm at the outside.

Barley was dull and again lower; No. 2 was nominal at $1.15@1.20; No. 3 at 95c@$1.00; and rejected at 70@75c. New No. 2 seller September was quoted with sellers at $1.00. The stock in store can scarcely be more than 12,000 bu now; and it would not be surprising if some enterprising gentleman should get up a corner in the article. Sales to-day were limited to 160 bu choice No. 2 at $1.20; and 1,600 bu by sample at $1.00.

The following are the stocks of provisions on hand in this city on June 15, 1874, as reported by the packers and warehousemen to the Secretary of the Pork-Packers' Association, compared with the stocks reported on hand May 15, 1874, and June 1, 1873:

	June 15, 1874.	May 15, 1874.	June 1, 1873.
Clear pork, brls	....	175	251
Mess pork, new, brls	47,428	58,075	56,535
Mess pork, old, brls	....	975	16,659
M. O. pork, brls	....	150	....
Prime mess pork, brls	....	....	1
Extra prime pork, brls	....	100	....
Lard, tcs	51,169	58,539	41,436
Bacon hams, pcs	78,061	84,906	....
Sweet-pickled hams, tcs	12,348	15,116	18,578
Long cut hams, lbs	....	88,200	....
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	6,684,838	8,026,757	2,670,000
S. pickled shoulders, tcs	135	451	25
Rough sides, lbs	....	....	163,000
Cumberland sides, lbs	57,000	370,000	....
Long clear sides, lbs	....	105,000	60,000
Short clear sides, lbs	2,569,727	3,760,000	2,062,486
Short rib sides, lbs	6,922,214	9,286,582	5,798,750
Long rib sides, lbs	....	7,000	....
Stretford sides, lbs	....	6,000	....
Bellies, lbs	220,000	290,000	152,000
Grease, pkgs	2,837	3,345	2,930

Included in the stocks are those of the jobbers. The lard in the hands of the manufacturers is not included.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The imports of breadstuffs into the United Kingdom for the week ending May 23, 1874, were: Flour, 86,724 cwts; wheat, 567,183 cwts; maize, 492,676 cwts; oats, 226,012 cwts; barley, 158,616 cwts; peas, 30,416 cwts; beans, 23,190 cwts; other grain, 3,085 cwts. Total, 1,586,902 cwts.

The exports from the United Kingdom for the week ended May 23, 1874, were: Flour, 2,481 cwts; wheat, 27,522 cwts; maize, 3,940 cwts; oats, 3,506 cwts; barley, 951 cwts; peas, 175 cwts. Total, 38,675 cwts.

The supply for the week ended May 23, 1874, comprising the farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat in the Kingdom, plus the imports, minus the exports, was equal in flour and wheat to 322,131 qrs, against 400,000 qrs minimum and 423,000 qrs maximum weekly consumption.

The population of the United Kingdom in 1873 was 32,400,000.

The imports of maize for the week ended June 6 were 140,000 to 145,000 qrs, equal to 1,180,000 to 1,160,000 bu, against an average weekly consumption in 1873 of 847,000 bu.

The favorable crop prospects and the increase in supply gave a turn downward in prices of wheat.

From the 27th of April to the 23d of May the weather in the United Kingdom was cold, and all the crops were, in consequence, retarded in their progress, and, compared with former seasons, wheat is late, having lost ground weekly from the 27th of April to the 23d of May, when there was a change to a higher temperature, since which the weather has been reported hot and forcing. It is said the gross crop will probably be a light one.

With a few exceptions the reports of the cereal crops throughout Europe are favorable for a bountiful, but not an early, harvest. The drouth during May delayed the prospects of the growing crops, and it was feared would have an injurious effect on the wheat crop of Spain and the rye crop in some other portions of Europe.

The latest reports from Ontario, C. W., are favorable for the growing wheat crop, the prospects for which have been greatly improved since the change to rain and forcing temperature.

There were in transit for the United Kingdom on the 30th of May, 1874, exclusive of steamer shipments from America and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, 1,204,017 qrs of wheat, including 638,210 qrs for ports of call for orders and 566,807 qrs for direct ports of the United Kingdom, equal to 9,640,736 bu, besides 202,361 brls of flour, equal to 1,011,805 bu of wheat, making the grand aggregate in transit equal to 10,651,941 bu of wheat. The expected arrivals in the United Kingdom from this amount in transit from May 30 to June 30 were 338,000 qrs for ports of call and 444,000 qrs for direct ports, or 782,000 qrs, equal to 6,256,000 bu, exclusive of steamer arrivals from American Atlantic ports. The latest cable advices state that the Continental demand for wheat in the United Kingdom was continued.

There were in transit for the United Kingdom, on the 30th of May, 1874, 236,817 qrs of maize, equal to 1,894,536 bu, including 79,799 qrs, or 638,392 bu, from Southeastern Europe and the Barbary States. It was expected that 221,000 qrs of maize would arrive in the United Kingdom from May 30 to June 30, or 1,768,000 bu.

The export clearances from New York, from the 5th to the 11th of June, inclusive, have been, for Europe, 35,725 brls flour, 1,566,552 bu wheat, 312,209 bu corn, 3,999 bu rye, and 23,592 bu peas; of which there were cleared for direct Continental ports, 3,675 brls flour, 893,531 bu wheat, 3,999 bu rye, and 54,702 bu maize.

The consumption of maize in the United Kingdom in 1873 averaged 847,000 bu per week, which would require at that rate about 3,388,000 bu from May 30 to June 30. The exports from seaboard ports the past week were 572,632 bu. There are on the New York canals about 1,000,000 bu, and on the lakes, destined for Buffalo and Oswego, including rail shipments from lake ports for the week, about 1,400,000 bu.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in in transit on the New York canals, was, June 6, 1874:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	388,169	116,651	323,343	1,573
Albany	13,000	26,000	46,000	....
Buffalo	122,000	168,500	43,750	....
Chicago	908,336	1,599,398	202,826	17,765
Milwaukee	765,886	49,255	61,742	5,755
Duluth	307,514	....	....	....
Toledo	458,738	377,378	43,343	76
Detroit	159,399	90,420	17,041	178
*Oswego	250,000	160,000	14,000	....
St. Louis	212,524	590,987	136,106	500
*Peoria	7,000	102,000	35,000	400
Boston	18,589	97,958	110,470	6,099
Toronto	186,159	....	26,981	478
Montreal	741,516	122,935	....	....
*Philadelphia	160,000	165,000	75,000	....
Baltimore	50,471	243,108	40,000	....
Lake shipments	2,061,521	1,461,430	180,490	5,000
Rail shipments	570,113	247,634	455,029	20,278
On N.Y. canals	2,544,183	1,190,618	260,855	13,800
Total, June 6, '74	10,019,808	6,816,659	2,071,476	71,906
Total, May 30, '74	9,711,744	6,241,151	1,921,193	105,952
Total, May 23, '74	9,688,905	6,775,250	1,664,525	141,753
Total, May 16, '74	9,831,295	6,617,065	1,880,661	202,264
Total, May 9, '74	9,787,769	6,531,586	1,798,614	249,391
Total, May 2, '74	10,966,860	7,380,816	2,015,272	394,581
Total, June 7, '73	6,002,435	8,713,753	4,437,850	219,394

*Estimated.

GRASSHOPPERS.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register*, of the 10th, reviews the correspondence of Gen. Baker on the subject of grasshoppers in that section, and says:

In our opinion, the present condition of crops is mainly due to the lack of rain during the month of May, and a scarcity of insect-eating birds. The entire rainfall for the month did not amount to two inches, as shown by our record. Heavy rains would have destroyed "millions of insects, while at the same time pushing the grain out of reach of those that escaped, while an abundance of birds would have speedily dispatched the remaining invaders of our soil."

We conclude, in reading all the letters and papers, that the grasshoppers will not generally devastate—that they will destroy some crops, but in patches, and that Lyon, Sioux, Plymouth, and Osceola will escape as a general thing. The counties easterly will suffer some, but in no amount like that which is feared. That is Gen. Baker's opinion. There is one other point which we wish to state: All the letters would indicate that the "hoppers are taking a more easterly line than last year, when it was northeasterly."

CALL BOARD.

Corn was fairly active and easier. Wheat was quiet and a shade lower, and oats inactive. Provisions were unchanged. Call prices ranged as follows:

No. 2 wheat, $1.18@1.18¼ cash; seller the month, $1.17⅝@1.08; seller July, $1.17⅛@1.17⅝; seller August, $1.12⅝@1.18; seller the year, $1.04⅛@1.05. Sales were: 55,000 bu No. 2, seller July, at $1.17⅝; 20,000 bu do at $1.17⅛; 5,000 bu, seller August, at $1.13; 10,000 bu, seller the year, at $1.05.

Corn closed at 62@62½c cash; seller June, 61⅞@61⅝c; seller July, 60⅝@60⅞c; seller August, 60⅛c. Sales were: 10,000 bu No. 2, seller June, at 61⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 61⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 61½c; 45,000 bu, seller July, at 60⅝c; 30,000 bu, seller August, at 60⅛c.

Oats closed at 46⅛@47c seller June; 43⅛@44c seller July; 33⅜@34c for August.

Mess pork closed at $17.25@17.35 cash or seller June; $17.25@17.35 seller July; seller August, $17.55@17.60. Lard closed at $11.10@11.12½ cash or seller July; $11.25@11.30 seller August. Sales include 250 tcs lard at $11.10 seller July.

LATEST.

Wheat was quiet after the call, and closed the same as on 'Change, selling for July at $1.17⅛@1.17⅛, closing at $1.17⅝. Seller June at $1.18. Corn was fairly active and stronger than on the call, at 62c seller June, and 61c seller July. Mess pork was firm, with sales of 250 brls, seller June, at $17.22½; 250 brls, seller July, at $17.30; 500 brls, seller August, at $17.60; also 250 tcs lard, seller July, at $11.10. Three vessels were chartered. One for corn to Buffalo at 3⅝c; one for wheat to Kingston at 7½c, and a propeller for corn through via Sarnia. Capacity about 17,000 bu wheat, and 54,000 bu corn.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 15.

ALCOHOL—Quoted steady at $1.84@1.89.

BEANS—Were in light request, chiefly for home consumption: Navies, $2.00@2.40; mediums, $2.00@2.15.

BROOM-CORN—The trade still calls for small quantities, to meet immediate wants. The receipts are liberal. Prices are without essential change, as follows: Choice hurl, 8@8½c; do extra, 9c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@7c; for good do, 6@7c; good to choice stalk braid, 7½c; inferior brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull, but prices were without quotable change. Common brick are in good supply and quoted at $6.00. Culls selling at $5.50. Lime and cements were quiet. Quotations: Michigan stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@3.50; Utica and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Louisville do, $2.20 per brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 75@80c; lime (brls), $1.00@1.10 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $27.00@32.50, del.; Indiana pressed, $15.00@25.00; do common, $8.00@12.00.

BUTTER—This staple was moving somewhat more freely at the lately reduced prices, but the demand was chiefly centred in good to choice grades, while inferior and common descriptions were almost entirely neglected. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 20@23c; medium to good grades, 16@18c; inferior to common, 10@15c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless goods display steadily increasing activity, and some improvement in the demand for other lines is also apparent. Prices may be quoted firm, as follows: Stark, 33½c; Ludlow A, 32½c; Lewiston A, 32c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag, 31c; Otter Creek, 31c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 17@19c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool-sacks, 58@60c.

CHEESE—Little change was noticeable in any of the features of this market. Quiet still prevails, and the feeling among holders is by no means firm even at the late decline. We quote: New York factory, 12½@13½c; Western do, 11½@12½c; low grades, 5@8c.

COAL—Dealers in soft coals report a fairly active demand, while hard varieties were but little inquired for. Prices were sustained at the following range; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50@10.00; Lackawanna, $8.50@9.00; Pennsylvania Cannel, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $7.50; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Lick Run, $8.00; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Kirkland grate, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $4.50@5.00; Barclay, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Coopers report a light demand for goods of any description. The offerings of manufactured work and stock are ample. Quotations: Pork barrels, $1.10@1.15; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.45@1.50; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $18.00@22.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@22.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@30.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do, bucked, $30.00@35.00; flour staves, $7.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9c.

EGGS—Were in moderate local demand at 12½@13c. The offerings were light.

FISH—In comparison with the few preceding days there is improvement in the demand for fish. Orders received by mail were numerous and liberal, and a fair amount of goods was also distributed to local consumers at about steady prices: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.25@6.40; No. 2 do, $6.15@6.25; No. 1 trout, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@9.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.25@5.50; George's codfish, $5.75@6.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were quiet, with no material fluctuation in prices. Stocks are so reduced that the absence of activity does not unfavorably affect values, which are firm, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@10½c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, in boxes, layers, 17½@18½c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, $3.15@3.20; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.60@3.80; raisins, Valencia, 12½@13c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 32@33c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—New York apples, extras, 13½@13½c; Michigan sliced, 13½@14c; Michigan quarters, 13@13½c; Western do, 11½@12½c; Southern do, 11@12c; peaches, pared, 24@26c; peaches, halves, new, 14½@15c; do mixed, 11½@12½c; blackberries, 19@20c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 40@41c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 17@18c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 10@11c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8½@9½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons and oranges were steady. Strawberries were in liberal supply this morning. The receipts from Michigan were about 1,800 cases. Raspberries and cherries were also easier. Quotations: Lemons, Messina and Palermo, $12.00@13.00 per box; French, $13.00@14.00; Messina oranges, per box, $8.50@9.50; bananas, $3.00@4.00 per bunch; pineapples, $2.50@3.30 per doz; strawberries, 15@20c; cases, $2.50@4.50; gooseberries, 8@10c; black raspberries, 25@35c; cases, $1.50@2.00; cherries, 10@20c; $1.00@3.00 per case.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was without special new features. The more staple articles were meeting with a good demand, and most side goods were also selling fairly. No price changes were reported, though an advance in coffee seems imminent. While at the East fully 1c has been established within the past fortnight, here the quotations remain unchanged. Sugars lack firmness, but holders do not look for any material decline. Rice, sirups, starch, soaps, and candles ruled steady. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 36½@37c; O. G. Java, 33½@34c; Java, No. 2, 31@32c; choice plantation Ceylon, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 25½@25½c; choice do, 24½@25c; prime Rio, 24½@24½c; good do, 23½@24c; common do, 22½@23½c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore Java, 26@26½c; Costa Rica fancy, 25½@26c; do, prime, 24½@25c; Maracaibo, 24@26c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17@17½c; stearine, full weight, 13½@14c; do, short weight, 12½@13c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12⅝c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10@10½c; extra C, 9⅞@10c; C No. 2, 9⅜@9½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¼@9⅜c; choice brown, 9¼@9⅜c; prime do, 9@9¼c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; choice molasses sugar, 8⅞@9½c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9¾c; do, prime, 8¾@9c; do, fair, 8½@8¾c; common, 7½@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 65@70c; extra do, 75@80c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@88c; do prime, 80@82c; do common, 70@72c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 38@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 35@37c; pepper, 28@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.45@1.50; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6⅝c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6⅝c; White Rose, 6½@6⅝c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—Was dull and easy. Quotations: Timothy, prime, $15.00; No. 1, $14.00; No. 2, $13.00@13.50; mixed, $10.50@11.00; prime prairie, $11.00@11.50; No. 1 do, $9.50@10.00; No. 2, or slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $12.00@14.00; prairie, $9.00@12.00.

HIDES—Were in fair demand and firm under moderate offerings: Green city butchers', 6½c; green cured, light, 8½@9c; heavy, do, 7½@8c; part cured, 7@7½c; green calf, 14c; green kip, 8½c; veal kip, 10@10½c; dry flint, 17@18c; dry kip, 18c; dry salted, 14@15c; deacon skins, 40 to 45c; grubby, scored, cut or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 37½@40c.

HOPS—Were steady under a moderate inquiry for immediate use; choice Western are held at 25c, and Eastern at 30c. Poor hops are quoted at 10@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues only fair, and prices for common iron are shaded in special instances:

Iron	3 @ 3 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	4½ @ 5	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5 @ 6	rates
Norway iron	8½ @ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9 @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10 @11c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	9 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ½ in	8½ @ 9c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—A lack of animation is still apparent in this market. Orders are generally for small demands, buyers refraining from ordering in advance of current requirements. In the meantime prices rule easy, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 35@ 37
Country harness	34@ 36
Line city, ⅌ lb	38@ 40
Kip, city, ⅌ lb	60@ 90
Kip, veals	70@ 1.00
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	25@ 28
Country upper	22@ 25
Collar, ⅌ ft	16@ 20
Calf, city	1.15@ 1.30
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	29@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were steady under a good interior demand. Following are the quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do, 12x12, $13.00; 14x20, $13.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.00; do, 20x28, $24.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 30c; small, 31c; bar, 32c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½@9c; lead pipe, 8@9c; cut do, 8½@9c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10½c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do, No. 1 stained, 20c rates; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 12½c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26c, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NAILS—Continue fairly active and firm as $3.75 rates as a basis: 23@60d, per keg, $3.75 net; 5d and 8d do, $4.00; 6d do, $4.25; 4d do, $4.50; 3d do, $5.25; 3d do, fine, $6.75; clinch, $6.25.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate demand: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 16½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14@15c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 18@23c; marline, ⅌ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.50@6.00; pitch, ⅌ brl, $5.00@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $4.75@5.00; $4.00@6.50 ⅌ brl.

OILS—Prices range about the same as on the closing days of last week, and most descriptions are comparatively steady. Lard oil held very firmly, and extra and No. 1 will undoubtedly advance. We repeat our list: Carbon, 13½c; extra winter lard, 88@90c; No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do, boiled, $1.05; whale, 80c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; plumbago oil, 75c; turpentine, 48@50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 16c; naphtha, common, 13½@14c.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows are salable, but mixed and common potatoes are dull and weak. New potatoes sell at $7.50@8.00 per brl, and $2.75 per bu in boxes. Quotations: Peachblows in car-lots, $1.15@1.25; mixed and common, in car-lots, 75@90c; Peachblows, from store, $1.30@1.40 per bu; mixed lots, 85c@1.00 per bu.

POULTRY—Was quiet, but steady under light offering: Turkeys, 10@11c; chickens, $3.00@3.75; springs, $3.00@4.25 per doz; ducks, $2.50@2.75.

SEEDS—Were inactive and nominally unchanged. Timothy is quoted at $2.10@2.70; clover, $5.90@6.00; flax, $2.00; Hungarian, 40@50c; millet, 40@50c; buckwheat, $1.00@1.10. Sales include 4 bags timothy at $2.35; 9 bags Hungarian at 43c; 20 bags millet (Saturday afternoon) at 40c.

SALT—Was active and steady. Stocks were in fair condition. Following are quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.70; Canada, do, $1.80; ordinary coarse, $1.90; coarse diamond, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.60@4.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

TEAS—A good degree of activity was witnessed at well-maintained rates. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do, good, 55@65c; do, choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.05; common to fine old hyson, 60@85c; common imperial, 48@60c; good to choice do, 95c@$1.05; fair to good gunpowder, 70@85c; choice Pingsuey, $1.05@1.15; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good, old, 60@70c; common do, 35@45c; colored natural-leaf Japan, 50@90c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Met with a liberal inquiry, and the feeling—so far at least as fine goods were concerned—were firmer, owing to unfavorable reports concerning the growing crops. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@50c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common.

WOOD—Was fairly active and steady. We quote: Beech, $7.50; maple, $8.50; hickory, $9.50; slabs, $5.00@5.50—delivered.

WOOL—There was no particular change in the condition of this market. New wool is coming forward in small quantities, and selling to manufacturers at the given prices:

Prime tub-washed	50@53c
Poor to good tub-washed	40@47c
Fine and medium washed fleece	42@44c
Coarse washed fleece	36@40c
Fine heavy to light unwashed	25@30c
Medium and coarse unwashed	30@32c

Unmerchantable and burry wool, 5@10c less.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

MONDAY EVENING, June 15.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 6,200 head. A large amount of stock changed hands to-day, the purchases of shippers alone reaching nearly 3,000 head. Of well-fatted beeves there were no more than enough to satisfy legitimate demands, but of thin stock there was a considerable oversupply. Consequently, while the former were readily salable at fully late figures, the latter could only be disposed of at a concession. Prices of Texas cattle and half-fattened natives were irregular, some sales showing a reduction of 20@25c while others did not indicate a decline of more than 10c, but the average decline probably reached 15c per 100 lbs. The supply, large as it was, would not have proved so greatly in excess of legitimate demands had the proportion of low grades been less prominent, as there was a more than ordinarily active shipping inquiry. There were very few extra droves, but a fair showing of choice, and sales at $5.90@6.15 were numerous. The range of the market was $2.50@6.30 for through Texans to extra natives, with most of the trading at $3.00@4.00 for Texans; at $3.50@4.75 for common to good stockers at $3.50@4.75 for native butchering cattle, and at $5.50@6.15 for fair to choice shipping steers. The more prominent sales were 113 extra steers, averaging 1,372 lbs, sold by Mitchell, Gridley & Co., at $6.30; 122 head, averaging 1,300 lbs, sold by Conger Bros. at $6.30; and 92 head, averaging 1,300 lbs, by R. Strahorn & Co., at the same figure.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and over	$6.30@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.90@6.20
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.65@5.80
Pony Steers—Fat steers, averaging from 950 to 1,100 lbs	5.25@5.85
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,000 to 1,150 lbs	4.75@5.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@3.00
Cattle—Texas, corn-fed	5.25@5.75
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	4.25@5.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.50@4.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	choice steers	1,216	$6.00
62	extra steers	1,318	6.25
92	extra steers	1,300	6.30
19	fat pony steers	997	5.75
87	Texas cattle	907	3.50
19	Texas cattle	955	3.50
63	Texas cattle	794	3.62½
158	Texas cattle	925	3.80
37	Texas cattle	953	4.50
42	Texas cattle	894	3.60
40	Texas cattle	863	3.80
56	Texas cattle	665	2.50
23	Texas cattle	802	3.00
19	light fleshy steers	907	5.00
25	Texas cattle	854	4.25
38	medium steers	1,108	5.37½
113	extra steers	1,372	6.30
17	choice steers	1,286	6.10
17	choice steers	1,233	6.00
28	Texas cattle	585	2.75
23	Texas cattle	730	3.60
65	Texas cattle	791	3.10
122	extra steers	1,300	6.30
137	choice steers	1,209	6.00
18	good steers	1,112	5.75
80	choice steers	1,270	6.18
26	good steers	1,114	5.80
16	choice steers	1,252	6.12½
50	choice steers	1,217	6.00
21	choice steers	1,376	6.00
21	fat pony steers	967	5.40
43	fair steers	1,123	5.25
41	fair steers	1,099	5.25
103	choice steers	1,182	5.90
33	good steers	1,191	5.80
13	choice steers	1,386	6.10
24	good steers	1,154	5.62½
30	good steers	1,263	5.62½
17	good steers	1,148	5.80
32	choice steers	1,423	6.10
34	good steers	1,172	5.70
17	good steers	1,120	5.75
76	Texas calves	160	3.75
111	choice steers	1,214	6.15
17	Texas cattle	739	3.50
52	Texas cattle	765	3.30
37	Texas cattle	1,017	3.00
17	Texas cattle	1,065	4.50
32	extra steers	1,304	6.25
16	fair steers	1,080	5.12½
16	fair steers	900	5.12½

HOGS—There was a good shipping and local demand at about steady prices, or at $4.90@5.35 for inferior to common coarse light uneven and mixed lots; at $5.40@5.50 for medium, and at $5.60@5.90 for good to choice smooth even droves. Sales at a lower price than $5.40 were comparatively few, as were also those at over $5.70. The quality of the hogs was better than for some time past, and more uniform. The market closed firm at the quotations given above:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
21	155	$4.50	63	160	$5.40	57	196	$5.55
61	167	5.40	53	231	5.60	63	244	5.70
77	189	5.45	43	162	5.30	149	189	5.45
39	196	5.45	22	249	5.40	141	173	5.50
88	180	5.45	37	170	5.25	63	143	5.30
148	163	5.30	119	190	4.50	44	202	5.85
63	219	5.50	57	197	5.45	27	248	5.30
67	213	5.60	63	193	5.45	47	223	5.65
68	191	5.45	51	174	5.60	39	142	4.90
55	270	5.80	104	177	5.65	66	226	5.75
74	185	5.50	53	192	5.50	58	182	5.60
97	189	5.60	58	223	5.65	98	212	5.60
30	190	5.15	66	179	5.50	61	226	5.60
120	253	5.70	62	266	5.50	59	234	5.55
64	218	5.75	61	210	5.65	279	228	5.55
107	250	5.70	85	161	5.35	41	204	5.60
153	168	5.52½	68	190	5.65	67	185	5.55
115	203	5.60	60	200	5.50	75	237	5.65
110	179	5.45	235	188	5.65	39	253	5.90
47	208	5.40	54	208	5.55	70	230	5.45
72	182	5.45	64	181	5.55			

SHEEP—The receipts since Saturday have been 692 head. There was nothing more than fair activity in the demand, but the wants of the trade exceeded the supply, and high prices were realized, extra shorn selling as high as $6.50. We quote poor to extra at $4.00@6.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 15.—BEEVES—Fresh offering, 4,530, making 9,280 for the week, against 9,100 last week; native cattle, mainly good, ranging from medium to extra, but many Texans were poor, through cattle. For fair to prime steers, the market was active and strong, recovering fully from the decline noted Thursday and Friday; for Texans, the demand was weak, and all thin, rough cattle ranged lower; extreme range for native, 11@13c; for Texans, 8@11½c; sales include 32 cars Illinois stillers, 6½ cwt, 12½c; 19 cars corn-fed Illinois steers, 7 cwt, 12@12½c; 5 cars do, 8½ cwt, 12½c; 11 cars do, 7½ cwt, 11½@12½c; 6 cars, 7½ cwt, 11½@12c; 6 cars do, 6½ cwt, 11½c; 2 cars do, 5½ cwt, 11½c; 4 cars, 8½ cwt, 12½@13c; 11 cars Iowa steers, 8½ cwt, 12½@12½c; 12 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 10½c; 3 cars do, 6½ cwt, 11c; 2 cars do, 4½ cwt, 8½c; 4 cars, 4½ cwt, 8c; 10 cars Cherokee cattle, 6 cwt, 11½c; 4 cars Kentucky steers, 7 cwt, 11½@12½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,180, making 21,320 for the week, against 16,980 last week. Market quiet with a little better feeling; 5@6c for fair to good sheep; 7@11c for fair to extra lambs; poor sheep would sell at 4½@4½c. Among the sales were 3 cars Ohio sheep, av 83 lbs, at 5½c; 2 cars, 91 lbs, at 6c; 1 car, 87 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car Indiana sheep, 93 lbs, at 5½c; 3 cars Kentucky lambs, 54 lbs, at 7½c; 1 car, 62 lbs, at 8½c; 1 car Pennsylvania do, 56 lbs, at 9½c.

SWINE—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 14,630, making 39,860 for the week, against 36,770 last week. Live hogs quoted at 5½@5½c; dressed, steady at 7½@7½c.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 15.—CATTLE—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 184 cars; best, 6½@6¾c; medium, 6@6½c; common, 5½@6c; stockers, 4½@5c.

HOGS—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 72½ cars; Yorkers, $5.70@5.90.

SHEEP—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 20½ cars; no sales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,740; quiet; light, $4.50@5.00; bacon, $5.00@5.40; heavy, $5.40@5.60.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,178; quiet; medium to fair butchers', $3.50@4.00; prime to extra steers, $5.00@6.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 15.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $1.62½; Muskegon, $1.37½; Grand Haven, $1.37½; Ludington, White Lake, and Pentwater, $1.50; Oconto, $2.00; Menominee, $1.50.

The offerings at the docks were liberal, consisting of between forty and fifty cargoes. The market was fairly active for common lumber, while the higher grades, which were in fair supply, moved slowly. Many of the local dealers still refused to purchase unless the lumber was submitted to an inspection by qualities; several local dealers not included in this number were disposed to wait for further developments, and the demand from country dealers was not large. As an instance of what has already resulted from this difference in regard to selling lumber, it may be stated that three prominent firms in this city have bought lumber within the past three days at Saginaw, paying $6.00, $12.00, and $35.00 for culls, medium qualities, and uppers under the old inspection, and on 30, 60, and 90 days' time. The freight from Saginaw is $1.75 per m feet. The sellers seem to think there will be a demand for all the good lumber coming to this port independent of that of the dissatisfied parties and are not disposed to yield the point yet. About twenty cargoes were sold to-day. Joists and scantling brought $8.75@9.00; long joists, $10.50; common boards and strips, $11.00@11.50; lath, $1.75; and Manistee shingles, $2.95. Good to choice boards and strips are quoted at $14.00@16.00. Shingles, $2.75@2.95; lath, $1.75@1.80. Only a few sales were reported, as follows:

Cargo schr E. M. Stanton, from Ludington, 175 m boards and strips, at $11.50; cargo schr Emma, from Ludington, 87 m strips and boards, at $11.00; 55 m lath at $1.75; cargo schr Clara, from Filer City, 75 m long joists, at $10.50; 135 m joists and scantling at $9.00; cargo schr Cecelia, from Ludington, 160 m joists and scantling, at $8.75; 45 m lath at $1.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr L. McDonald, from Manistee, 678 m "A" shingles, at $2.75. Sold by W. W. Calkins.

AT THE YARDS.

Prices were tolerably steady, under a moderate demand. Following are the quotations:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	21.50 @22.50
First common siding	19.00 @20.00
Second common siding	14.00 @16.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00 @35.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00 @28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00 @20.00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00 @40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00 @30.00
A stock boards	38.00 @40.00
B stock boards	28.00 @30.00
C stock boards	26.00 @28.00
Common boards, outside for dry	14.00 @16.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 feet and under, outside price for dry	11.00 @12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	12.00 @13.00
Pickets, square	12.00 @13.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @ ....
Cedar posts, round, 5@8 inches	17.00 @[illegible]
Lath	2.25 @ ....
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @[illegible]
A or Star	3.25 @[illegible]
Shingles on track (A)	2.87½@[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—11 a. m.—Flour, [illegible]. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 2d; spring, 10s 6d@11s [illegible]; white, 12s 3d@12s 6d; club, 12s 7d@12s 10d. Corn, [illegible]. Pork, 66s. Lard, 51s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8⅛@8¼d; middling Orleans, 8½d. Sales, [illegible] bales; American, 7,800 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and unchanged.

Bacon—Long clear middles, 46s 6d.

Turpentine—28s@28s 6d.

LONDON, June 15.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £91,000. Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; account, 92¾@92⅞.

United States securities—5-20's of '65, 108¼; '67's, 107¾; 10-40s, 105; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 90; Erie, 27¼@27½; preferred, 40.

Tallow—40s 9d@41s.

Linseed oil, 29s@29s 3d; sperm oil, [illegible]; whale oil, 32s.

PARIS, June 15.—Rentes, 59f 95c.

The New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Trade movement was slow with manufacturers' agents and jobbing distribution was light in the aggregate. Cotton goods ruled quiet and prices steadily maintained current rates; bordered prints continued active; other styles sluggish. Fine heavy cassimeres and worsted coatings moved more freely. Kentucky jeans showed some improvement.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, June 15.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 18⅜c. Futures closed steadier; sales [illegible] bales; June, 17⅞@17 3-16c; July, 17 9-32@17 5-16c; August, 17 21-32@17 11-16c; September, 17 17-32@17 9-16c; October, 17⅛@17 9-32c; November, 17⅛c; December, 17⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate request in buyers' favor; receipts, 2,500 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.50@5.15; common to good, $5.40@6.00; good to choice, $6.15@6.30; white wheat extra, $6.30@[illegible]; extra Ohio, $5.70@7.10; St. Louis, $5.90@11.00. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 348,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.40@1.41; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.44@1.45; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, [illegible]@1.48; winter red Western, $1.52@1.53; white Western, $1.60. Rye steady at $1.05@1.08. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn closed heavy and lower; receipts, 295,000 bu; Western mixed, [illegible]. Oats closed a shade firmer; receipts, 37,000 bu; mixed Western, 64@65c; white Western, 68@71c. Stock of grain in store June 13—Wheat, 435,000 bu; corn, 124,000 bu; oats, 353,000 bu; rye, 76,000 bu; malt, 78,000 bu; peas, 9,000 bu.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining, [illegible]. Molasses and rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5½@5¾c; refined, 11½c for June; 13½c for July.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 36½c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; new mess, $17.75, spot; $17.70@17.75, July. Beef unchanged. Middles quiet; short clear, 10½c; long clear, 9½c. Lard lower; prime steam, 11½c, spot and July; 11⅝c, August.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter and cheese unchanged.

WHISKY—A shade firmer, at $1.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; Howard Street and Western superfine, $4.50@5.25; extra, $5.50@6.25; family, $6.50@8.00. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana red, $1.40@1.46; Western spring, $1.30@1.37. Corn in good demand and firm; new Western mixed, 83c; old, 84@85c. Oats in good demand and firm; Western mixed, 62@63c; white, 64c. Rye dull at $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and nominal.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Unsettled and nominal.

WHISKY—Dull.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.40@1.41. Corn dull; low mixed, 73½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.25@5.25; State, Ohio and Indiana extra family, $7.00@7.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.42@1.47; white, $1.55. Corn firmer; yellow, 81@82c; mixed, 79@80c. Oats quiet and weak; white, 65@62½c; mixed, 58@60c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter steady; choice Western, 18@20c; fair to good, 14@15c. Cheese flat; Western Reserve, 12½@13½c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 15@16c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer and higher; refined, 13@13½c.

WHISKY—99c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee offered at $1.53; no buyers. Corn dull and heavy; sales 32,500 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 72c. Oats dull.

FREIGHTS—Grain unchanged; staves 12½c lower.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower rates; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.50; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.44½@1.45; No. 2 do, $1.38; amber Michigan, $1.32½; seller July, $1.33½; No. 2 red, $1.31½; seller July, $1.33; August, $1.24; No. 3 red, $1.26. Corn fair and firm; high mixed, 67c; seller July, 67½c; August and September, 68@70c; low mixed, 66½c; white, 70@71c; no grade, 65c; damaged, 56@58c. Oats a shade higher; No. 1, 52½c; No. 2, seller August, 36½c; Michigan, 51c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 red, $1.38; No. 2, $1.30. Corn, 70@71c for mixed. Oats steady; 55c for No. 1, 53c for No. 2.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, dull, and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.23¾; No. 2 $1.21¼; seller June, $1.21¾; July, $1.21. Oats fair and firm; No. 2, 46c. Corn fair and advanced; No. 2, 62½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 84c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.30; No. 3, 95c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal. Mess pork, $17.50. Sweet-pickled hams, 11c. Dry salted meats—Shoulders, 6⅛c; boxed middles, 9⅛@9⅝c. Prime lard, 11@11½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 4c; to Oswego, 7½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 166,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 126,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 15.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged at 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in light demand and holders firm at $1.30. Corn dull and unchanged; mixed, 65@67c. Oats, quiet and unchanged at 50@58c. Rye steady at 95c. Barley dull and nominal.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and a shade lower at 13c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter—Dull and declined; choice 20@22c. Cheese steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork, quiet and unchanged; no sales. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales summer at 10½@10¾c loose. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; no sales. Bacon dull and unchanged; jobbing, shoulders, 7¼c; clear ribs, 10c; clear, 10½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 96c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; single extra, $5.50; double, $5.75; treble, $6.00@7.00; choice, $7.25@8.00. Corn quiet; yellow mixed, 82@85c; white mixed, 92@93c; white, 94@95c. Oats quiet at 58@59c. Bran dull at 97½c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $18.75. Dry salt meats—Shoulders dull at 7c. Bacon dull and depressed; half, shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10¾c. Hams, 12@14c. Lard scarce; tierce, 12½@12½c; keg, 13½@13c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Nothing doing.

WHISKY—Louisiana, $1.00; Cincinnati, $1.03.

CORNMEAL—In demand and firmer at $3.75@3.85.

FREIGHTS—By sail and steam to Liverpool, on cotton, ⅝c.

COTTON—Demand limited; sales, 650 bales; supply light; assortment poor; prices irregular, without quotable change. Receipts, 1,443 bales. No exports. Stock, 55,646 bales. Unsold Saturday, 43,209 bales.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—COTTON—Dull and easier; middling, 17@17½c. Receipts, 375 bales; shipments, 1,000 bales; stock, 20,645 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Cornmeal quiet at $3.70. Corn scarce and firm; held at 88c. Oats firm at 55@57c.

HAY—Firm; choice, $22.00.

BRAN—No stock.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak; choice, 25c.

EGGS—Steady at 14@15c.

PROVISIONS—Lard—Higher grades advanced at 13@12½c. Bacon steady; 7½@7½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 11c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged at 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Red, $1.15; white, $1.30. Corn, [illegible]. Oats quiet at 60@65c. Rye, 90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak. Pork, $18.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10¾c. Sugar cured hams, 13½c; plain, 12½c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 6⅜c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c. Lard, 12½@12¾c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Chicago, $1.08½; No. 3 fall, $1.20; No. 3 red winter, $1.34. Corn, pretty firm for No. 2 mixed; other grades lower; No. 2 mixed, 63@61c, elevators; white mixed, 64½@66c, according to location. Oats irregular; No. 2, 47@48½c. Rye, steady at 75c.

WHISKY—Steady at 96c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $18.25. Bulk meats [illegible]. Lard unchanged.

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Business Transacted Yesterday.

The Supreme Court.

A STRANGE KIND OF AUCTION SALE.

Ansel B. Kellogg filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday against Amanda L. Dunn and Rufus P. Dunn, asking an injunction and specific performance. Complainant states that, in October last, the Hall Manufacturing Company, being the owner of Lots 1 to 18 and Lot 23 in Block 110, and Lot 2 in Block 109, all in Cornell, mortgaged them to Amanda L. Dunn to secure the payment of $6,000. Lots 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 23 were to bear $150 each of the indebtedness, and the other lots $550 each, and any lot might be released on the payment of its proportionate share of the indebtedness. The complainant subsequently bought Lots 1 to 8 and 23, subject to the incumbrance of $150 on each lot. Mrs. Dunn, on default of the interest, advertised the premises for sale yesterday. Complainant was present for the purpose of protecting his interest and buying up the incumbrance on his lots. The auctioneer, W. H. Barnum, first announced that he would offer the lots for sale separately. Complainant told the auctioneer that he was interested in certain of the lots, and when they were offered bid the amount of the incumbrance and interest and costs. This bid the auctioneer refused to take, alleging that the bid must be for a definite amount, and complainant then offered $150 for Lot 2, $550 for Lot 3, $500 for Lot 4, $400 for Lot 5, $100 for Lot 6, $350 for Lot 7, and $100 for Lot 23, being the highest bidder in each case. Notwithstanding this, the auctioneer refused to accept these bids, and immediately offered the lots in one body and they were struck off to Rufus P. Dunn, a relative of Mrs. Amanda Dunn. Kellogg demanded that the lots on which he had bid be excepted, but the request was denied. He then gave notice that he should apply to court to have the sale set aside, and therefore filed his bill alleging the sale was void, because his bids were declined and because the mortgagee was allowed to manage the sale in such a way that she was enabled to get possession of the title to all the lots. Complainant therefore asks that the sale may be set aside, and that his bids may be declared accepted, and the lots conveyed to him.

CORRECTION.

In our issue of yesterday an unintentional mistake was made in the report of an order in the case of J. J. C. Gillespie, when it was stated that the Trustee was allowed to sell the Attrition Mills under a trust deed. The leave to sell property did not refer to the Attrition Mills, but to some other real estate. It is understood that Mr. Gillespie has made satisfactory arrangements with his creditors, and that the proceedings are to be dismissed.

ITEMS.

An order was entered by Judge Blodgett, that all cases in law, chancery, or the District Court, pending before the Fire, and not restored, be restored by the 1st of August next, or that they will be stricken from the files.

Judge Blodgett will take up the call of the District Court calendar to-day.

Judge Farwell is engaged in calling the docket of the "Burnt-Record" cases.

Judge Burns is engaged in the call of Calendar No. 3, in the Superior Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The National Bank of Illinois began a suit against James Steel, claiming $3,000.

James J. Shryock began a suit against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway Company, claiming $1,500 for the non-payment of twenty coupons of $35 each.

Malcom McNeill sued C. C. Merrick and Thomas C. Carroll for $1,000.

Benjamin M. Austin and W. A. Tomlinson began an action for $2,000 against E. S. Smith.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company filed a bill against Mary C. Chambers and George A. Chambers to foreclose a mortgage for $4,000 on the S. 25 acres of the N. 50 acres of the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼; the E. ½ of the N. 10 acres of the S. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼; and the N. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼, of Sec. 1, 37, 13.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

The order of dismissal in the case of Frank W. Kelly was made absolute.

The proceedings against C. D. Gammon were ordered dismissed unless objections are filed in ten days.

Ludwig Wolff filed a petition against William F. Lathian, claiming an indebtedness of $569.98 and charging suspension of payment of commercial paper, and the giving of judgment notes. Lathian confessed the acts charged against him, and was adjudicated bankrupt.

C. M. Gilbert & Co. filed a petition against Walter L. Bladen, of Dwight, Livingston County, alleging an indebtedness of $1,182. It is charged that Bladen has made a fraudulent transfer of some land to Francis Boners, and of some corn, hay, cows, etc., to G. W. Hahn. A rule to show cause June 27 was made.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

George W. Woodward commenced a suit against H. H. Walker, claiming $15,000.

George S. Richardson and J. G. McKindley sued C. B. Carroll, Alfred Willett, and I. L. Willett, for $1,500.

Henry Van Beil and Abram C. Van Beil sued Charles Kern for $1,000.

Addison Rolland commenced a suit for $4,000 against Joseph B. Randall.

Joseph E. Brouliya began an action in trespass against Charles W. Pardridge, Edwin Pardridge, Charles J. Stokes, Frank Hayden, and John Fosburg, laying damages at $10,000.

William Landahl sued Peter Neff for $3,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Lucinda Merritt began a suit in trespass against George Batties and Ernest Pope for $5,000.

Martin Strausel began a suit for $15,000, also in trespass, against the City of Chicago.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Yesterday being the first day of the June term, and also what is called "adjudication day," the Court was occupied nearly the entire day in disposing of various small estates, of which forty-eight were adjudicated.

Caroline Klein was appointed administratrix of the estate of Karl Klein, under an approved bond of $8,000.

In the matter of the estate of A. Leckis, it was ordered that $559.55 paid into Court by the administrator be paid to Mrs. Leckis for the maintenance of her children.

Byron C. Bradley was appointed guardian of Jane M. Wilbur, under an approved bond of $1,000.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Conlan, Alice Doud, the administratrix, having been guilty of contempt of Court, in failing to pay over $200 in accordance with an order to that effect, an attachment was issued for her. It is alleged that Mrs. Doud was about to leave the city for Canada, and the Court therefore interposed and prevented her departure.

Claims against the following estates were allowed: Isham Kimmerling, $187.50; Mary E. Duryea, $602.64; William Hunt, $33.90; John G. Fickenwith, $600; Rosa Richter, $818.63; Giuseppe Devoto, $426.50; Aaron Schoen, $12.

In the matter of the estate of Henry L. Schloesser, his will was proven, and letters testamentary were issued to Albertine Schloesser as executrix, and her individual bond in $17,500 was approved.

The widow's award of the estate of Conrad Sulzer was approved.

In the matter of the estate of Anna Adelaide Johnson et al., minors, the Court ordered that the administrator pay to Wilhelmina Johnson, guardian of said minors, the sum of $500 per year for each minor, from the 3d day of April, 1872, to date, for their maintenance and education.

Thomas King was appointed guardian of John T. King et al., minors, under an approved bond of $700.

Grant of administration was issued to Thomas King, as administrator of the estate of the late Lawrence King, under an approved bond of $4,220.

On petition of N. Downer, a warrant and venire was issued to try the question of the alleged insanity of Alexander Faulkner, returnable forthwith. Verdict, insane.

The contested will case of the late Martin O. Walker, which had been set for hearing in the Court yesterday, was, by agreement, continued till the 6th of July.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Is engaged with a case, and at its conclusion will take up the call of the District Court calendar.

JUDGE ROGERS—443, 529, 561 to 583, except 563, 565, 567, and 568.

JUDGE BOOTH—217 to 235.

JUDGE TREE—No call.

JUDGE FARWELL—21 to 40.

JUDGE GARY—62 to 90, except 66, 80, 84.

JUDGE MCROBERTS—No call announced.

JUDGE BURNS—Remainder of Calendar No. 3.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Willard C. French v. Thomas E. Fearey, George D. Fearey, and Thomas Fearey; verdict, $650, and motion for new trial.—Benjamin M. Wood v. Henry, Isaac, and David S. Greenebaum; verdict, $2,130.05.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—First National Bank v. Chicago Vise and Tool Company, and Z. S. Mastin, $590.68.—J. V. Farwell v. Louis Henrotin, $187.73.—David Vernon v. Sparrow M. Nicherson, $3,588.88.

JUDGE GARY—South Side Savings Bank v. William J. Tewksbury, $1,377.10.—Patrick O'Neill v. Mrs. R. Wiamill, $172.75.

JUDGE BURNS—Parker Dresser v. Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, $35,198.82.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Marvin Blanchard v. J. H. Bissell, $125.

JUDGE BOOTH—Peter F. Allen v. E. M. Smith; finding, $121.73.

JUDGE TREE—Field, Leiter & Co. v. W. A. Collins, G. T. Kessler, J. E. Dean, and S. Turbust, $524.26.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Effort to Organize an English-Speaking Section.

Speeches by Messrs. Fuller and Others.

A meeting of workingmen was held at No. 124 South Franklin street last evening, to consider the advisability of organizing an English-speaking section of the International Workingmen's Association. There are a number of German, Polish, and Scandinavian sections in this city, the craftsmen of these nationalities having embraced the first opportunity to combine their strength, in the hope of benefitting themselves. The English and American artisans, on the other hand, have been backward for some reason, and until quite recently no efforts were made to induce them to establish a section. They could not become members of those, already in existence, since they were unable to speak the languages in which the business at their meetings is transacted. Those who advocated the formation of such a section received some encouragement from the workingmen with whom they conversed on the subject, and

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT

was to ascertain whether sufficient interest was manifested to warrant the organization of one. There were about 100 men and four women present.

MR. E. N. FULLER

was elected Chairman, and said they had met to take measures to organize themselves with the English-speaking brethren of the city into sections of the International Workingmen's Association,—a society which had taken deep root among the producing classes of Europe, and made considerable progress in America, having already extended its organization into several States, and having a membership of 4,000 or 5,000 Germans and Scandinavians in Chicago, who had formed fraternal relations with the farmers. The Association opened to them the possibility of controlling the politics of Chicago, with its three Congressmen and large delegation in the State Legislature; and at least give them the opportunity to declare by their action and vote that no political demagogue who lived carried the workingmen in his pocket.

But above all mere personal political questions rose paramount certain

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND MORAL PRINCIPLES

pertaining to the life, welfare, and comfort of mankind, to advance which the Association was primarily founded. Its principles were applicable to every country and every age, forming as nearly perfect an epitome of the central ideas of Christianity as it was practicable to present in the existing state of society. If the platform of the Internationals failed to realize all their sublimest theories and hopes, it at least pointed out and anticipated a constant practical advance in political and social reform, and presented a method of organization by which the workingmen of every country could act intelligently in concert, and work out their own salvation from the pernicious results of the many shams which comprised a large part of the society of the present day. In order to start the reform advantageously, they should first demonstrate their

STRENGTH AND UNITY,

showing that they could act together as one man, that they could trust one another, and drown all selfishness and petty jealousies for the general good. Among their first duties was to elect reliable men to every legislative position, and to reorganize civil and social life on a truly democratic basis. To do this, they must employ the school, the forum, the newspaper, and the ballot-box. If existing institutions failed to answer their purposes, they must create new ones; and they must remember that the press of the country was now employed to thwart all political reform such as the workingmen should aim to establish. The motto on their banner should be: "The rights of man; down with feudalism and legal privilege; the worker alone shall be the eater." With this molded into the statutes and the national conscience, the world would cease to be, as it had been, "a hell to the millions," and kingcraft and priestcraft could no longer delude the people with their shams. [Applause.]

MR. ARNOLD

was introduced, and urged combination, that the present corruption in the local and General Governments might be overthrown. It was wrong for one man to be above another; all should be brethren and sisters, and have equal rights; and the laws should be made for the benefit of the workingmen, and not for one-tenth of the population.

JOHN M'AULIFFE

said the Workingmen's party of Illinois was not strictly the International Society, though its principles were similar. They had not united with the farmers, as the latter were so bigoted that they did not consider their interests and those of the workingmen identical. The capitalists were responsible for the intemperance against which there was so much outcry. He favored female suffrage [applause], and urged voters, if they desired to have officers to represent their interests, to be careful for whom they cast their ballots.

MR. WESTRUP

remarked that one of the objects of organizing a section was to discuss subjects of every kind, whether it be with reference to earth, heaven, or hell, for it was only in free discussion that truth could be arrived at. He thought the schools and churches should be thrown open for workingmen's meetings; but it was not done, because agitation was feared.

MR. POPE

said they must know themselves, and then they would understand intelligently their rights, and by inherent power not only appreciate but contend for them. They should educate themselves. They were the sovereigns, the aristocracy of the world, nature's noblemen, and not the inferior class of society; and they should establish a government that befitted men and women who knew their rights and their relations to society.

Some one in the audience arose, and denied that the churches took part in the differences between the workingman and capitalist; the doors were open; lyceums had been established, and all were welcome to their benefits.

CONCHSHELL REYNOLDS

then made his old speech, and was patiently listened to, and even applauded. He said he was not a workingman, but he felt interested in them, and in securing good laws.

Mr. Arnold moved that all who were in favor of a true and honest government come forward and put down their names.

MR. FRANK LAWLER

talked about the Lake Front, and the new Court-House, being in favor of selling the former and building the latter, and pitched into the howlers about capital. He did not object to a political organization, but wished the meeting to take hold of the Mechanics' Institute, get it out of the hands of the Board of Education, that they and their children might derive some benefit from the legacy of Mr. Peck.

Mr. McAuliffe remarked that the object of the meeting was to elevate men to the dignity of the producer.

Mr. Westrup wanted the workingmen to walk like men in the face of the capitalists, who had stolen all they possessed from them. Everybody should produce enough to support himself, and thousands should not be overburdened to support one in luxury.

After a short spat between Lawler and Westrup about capital, McAuliffe throwing in an interjection here and there to encourage the latter, the meeting adjourned until next Saturday night, when there will be more speeches, but it is doubtful, from the indications last evening, if a section will be organized.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, June 15.

ARRIVED.

Schr Speed, Grand River, lumber.
Schr J. R. Skidman, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr M. Mueller, Ahnapee, cedar posts.
Schr Driver, Pine River, telegraph posts.
Schr Joe Dresden, Ludington, bark.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Manee, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr M. J. Cummings, Charlotte, coal.
Schr Bolivia, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Wm. Crossthwaite, Erie, coal.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Christie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Emeline, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Cecilia, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Havana, Oswego, coal.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Thomas Parsons, Cleveland, coal.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Monsoon, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. Hibbard, Ahnapee, wood.
Schr Arab, Ludington, lumber.
Prop R. Holland, Bay City, salt.
Schr Emma, Ludington, lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Barge Belle Cash, Saginaw, lumber.
Prop Montgomery, Pt. Hudson, sundries.
Schr Clara, Manistee, lumber.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Wm. Buzee, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr A. Plugger, Holland, bark.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jones, Holland, bark.
Schr Minnie Wing, Pentwater, lumber.
Scow White Oak, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Annie Young, Erie, sundries.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake, lumber.
Scow Mermaid, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr H. H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Nabob, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Topsy, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Japan, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, cedar posts.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Manistee, lumber.
Schr David A. Wells, Buffalo, coal.
Schr George B. Sloane, Charlotte, coal.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, sundries.
Schr Montcalm, Oswego, coal.

CLEARED.

Scow Harmonia, South Haven, 100 bags feed.
Schr Richard Winslow, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn.
Schr Mary Collins, Buffalo, 17,800 bu corn.
Schr N. H. Ferry, White Lake, sundries.
Scow Milton, Whitehall, 8 tons feed, and sundries.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 300 bu oats, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Bark Ogarita, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr C. H. Walker, Buffalo, 18,640 bu corn.
Schr Southwest, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Argo, Horn's Pier, 100 bu corn.
Barge Menehannee, Menominee, sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 9,171 bu wheat, 7,146 bu corn, 200 tcs lard.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr John Dunn, Oswego, 19,758 bu corn.
Stmr Champlain, Ogdensburg, 11,657 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 60 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Samara, Kingston, Ont., 17,194 bu corn.
Schr P. T. Atwater, Oswego, 19,000 bu corn.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, sundries.
And 87 vessels cleared light.

Lake Freights

Were rather quiet. Rates by sail to Buffalo were nominally 3¼@3½c for corn, and 4c for wheat. Engagements: Prop J. Fisk, Jr., wheat, corn, and oats; prop Russia, corn; prop Idaho, corn; prop Plymouth, wheat and corn through; schrs Hazard and Mary Collins (both Saturday p. m.), corn, former at 3⅝c, latter at 3½c. To Oswego, schr Mystic Star, corn, on private terms. To Ogdensburg, prop Champlain, corn, through. To Saginaw, schr C. Luling, corn on private terms. Total, 9. Capacity, about 35,000 bu wheat, 215,000 bu corn, and 13,000 bu oats. In the afternoon the schr J. G. Masten was taken for corn to Buffalo, at 3⅜c; schr Marion Egan, for wheat to Kingston at 7½c; prop Mayflower, corn through, via Sarnia; capacity 54,000 bu corn and 17,000 bu wheat.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—Freights on wheat, 4c to Buffalo and 7½c to lower-lake ports.

BUFFALO, June 15.—About all the Lake Michigan-bound vessels have taken coal to Chicago at 40c, free.

DETROIT, June 15.—On Saturday, the rates were 6c on wheat to Oswego by sail.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—No engagements for the past two days.

BAY CITY, June 15.—The last charter here for lumber to Chicago was at $2.00.

TOLEDO, June 15.—Freights unchanged. No engagements reported.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

PASSED DOWN—Props Badger State, Waverly, Scotia, Pacific, Prairie State and barges; barks St. Lawrence, William Jones; schrs John Wesley, Orkney Lass, Niagara, Standard, W. Muir, Camden, Nimrod.

PASSED UP—Props Nebraska, Oneida, Lowell, Roanoke, Oswegatchie, Toledo; schrs Tilden, Goshawk, Turner, Keller, and Louisa.

WIND—East.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEPORT, June 15.—1 p. m.—ARRIVED—Montauk, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn, 10,500 lbs meal; Thos. Scott, Marseilles, 6,200 bu corn; Josie, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; R. E. Goodell, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn; Omaha, Seneca, 5,800 bu corn; Onondaga, Morris, 4,200 bu corn, 2,200 bu oats; Grace Griswold, Minooka, 6,000 bu corn; prop King Bros', Wilmington, 2,700 bu corn; Phœnix, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 5,500 bu oats, 400 brls flour; Commerce, Romeo, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Deer Park, Henry, 69,087 ft lumber, 23,150 lath, 75 m shingles; Col. Taylor, Lockport, 85,855 ft lumber, 12 m shingles.

BRIDGEPORT, June 15—8 p. m.—ARRIVED—Gold Rod, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Essex, Ottawa, 7,000 bu oats; T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 5,000 bu oats, 3,500 bu corn.

CLEARED—Orion, Marseilles, 88 m lumber, 58 m lath.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 15—Evening.—DOWN—Props Nahant, St. Paul, Newsboy; schrs West Lake, Guiding Star.

UP—Props Toledo, Oswegatchie, Nebraska; schr Homar.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO.

The tug Blackball No. 2 which a few days ago was driven under the line of a schooner by the strong current of the river has been repaired, and was in service again yesterday.

—Capt. Patrick Downey, for several years second-officer of the Brown, has been appointed Master of the canal stmr Cashier.

—The tug W. Shields received some injuries yesterday. She has been taken into dry-dock for repairs.

—The prop Lake Breeze arrived at this harbor yesterday morning from Benton Harbor with 100 crates of fresh strawberries.

—The schr S. L. Watson, of Detroit, is at this harbor for the first time this season.

—The new schr G. H. Hazard is taking a cargo of 65,000 bushels of corn for Buffalo.

—An immense lumber fleet was in the market yesterday. The market was exceedingly dull, but few sales being made.

—The tug Clematis brought in yesterday from Peshtigo the schrs Peshtigo and Advance, having on board 1,000,000 feet of lumber. While passing through Green Bay, the tug Clematis struck a log, breaking a fluke from her wheel. She has gone into the dry-dock for repairs.

—The William Crossthwaite, which arrived in port yesterday with 700 tons of coal, has made the trip from Erie in eighteen days.

ELSEWHERE.

The International Board of Lake Underwriters has ordered a reduction of rates on cargoes and freights of one-half the present gross rates.

—Three rafts went ashore on the bay above the mouth of the Kaw Kawlin during the blow of Wednesday.

—The schr Enterprise, which capsized at Racine about a week ago, has been righted, and towed into that port.

—Thursday night the tug Crusader, with a tow of six vessels, collided with the schr Sligo, upward bound, at the southeast bend on St. Clair Flats. Three of the vessels ran into the Sligo, carrying away all her head gear, and receiving slight damages themselves.

—The schr Unadilla came into Buffalo with her main boom spliced, probably broken by the heavy wind.

—The tug Frank Perew reached Detroit on Friday, having in tow the wreck of the schr Athenian. She will be fixed up at Detroit sufficiently to sail to Cleveland, where the rest of her cargo will be discharged, and thorough repairs made.

—Any family that has healthy triplets ought to be rewarded, but it should be by a subscription of their fellow-citizens, and not by a public exhibition of the infants in the evening. A pair of thrice-blessed parents at Marblehead are showing their trio of cherubs from 7 to 9 in the evening in a public hall for the moderate admission fee of 15 cents.—*Boston Post.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE WANTING A GOOD PLACE TO DO business can call at 68 West Lake-st., and we will give them the necessary information.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, Loan-Office, 328 State-st.

A MANUFACTURING COMPANY WOULD BE pleased to hear from parties who would offer inducements to 100 of the finest class of operatives to locate outside of the city. Address V 68, Tribune office.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at the highest prices. J. A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CHINESE LABOR—CHINAMEN HIRED OUT FOR all kinds of employment. Apply to AH SAM, Chinese Laundry, 293 South Clark-st., in the basement.

HEMMRICH'S PARK, IN WASHINGTON Heights, is nicely arranged for picnics for schools and churches. Located only about one block east of the Blue Island dummy track, on Tracey-av. For further instructions call at No. 588 South State-st. M. HEMMRICH.

I WILL CALL AND TAKE MEASURE OF YOUR doors and windows for wire or cloth screens and put them in for 25 cents per foot for wire and 15 cents for cloth with walnut frames. As my work is all done by machinery I can fill all orders promptly. Address McKAY, 339 West Polk-st.

PARTIES HAVING REAL ESTATE OF ANY description, houses, lots, farms, or merchandise to exchange, or wishing to purchase, call at WILLS & CO., 171 E. Madison.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SAFE WITH combination lock; size about 14x20 inches inside. Address two days Y 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—RETAIL GROCERY with good run of custom. Also first-class saloon. Call at WILLS & CO., 171 E. Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A NEW AND SPLENDID IMPROVED WHEELER & Wilson family sewing-machine, half-cabinet, new feed, attachments complete; cost $90, for sale at $40. 643 Michigan-av.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE—CITY BRANCH office, 172 and 174 Clark, up stairs. Machines sold on monthly p'm'ts. Sewing given if desired. All kinds of attachments, oil, etc., at low prices. Machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., City Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented and repaired. Open evenings.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments; 8 large new cottages and 2 houses of 9 rooms each, on Polk and Taylor-sts. between Western-av. and Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV. LOTS—BEST INVESTment in the city. This avenue is rapidly becoming a business thoroughfare. No money required down if improved. Apply at 133 Dearborn-st., or at branch office corner Ogden and Western-avs. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE—DOCK CORNER OF Archer-av. and Grove-st., 200 feet on river, with railroad track. Desirable location for lumber or coal-yard. Apply to JILLETT & KING, 258 Sherman-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE—TWO-story dwelling on West Ohio-st., near Hoyne, just finished. Will be sold at cost, $1,000. Long and very cheap lease of lot. First three years free, or will sell lot. Also only $200 down, balance monthly, one 8 and one 6 room cottage and lot on Indiana and Jackson-sts. cheap.
4 lots in Jefferson, two blocks from depot, for sacrifice price of $700.
Lot 26x150 Evergreen-av., fronting Wicker Park, $50. Easy terms.
TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—CHOICE cottages and large lots 474 and 480 West Huron-st. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—200X161 FEET CORner of Fifty-seventh-st. Nothing down, and neither principal nor interest payable before the end of 3 years if the purchaser will build immediately. Gas and lake water pipes are now being laid in front of the property. The avenue is paved with broken stone. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—75 FEET ON IRVING-AV., EAST front, Block 39, and 50 feet on Selwyn-av., east front, Block 31, being the best improved portion of Irving Park; bargains for cash or short time. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL CHOICE CORner lots at Washington Heights, near depots, we will sell at very low prices, as the owners want money. Call and see us. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—12 ACRES CORNER HYMAN-AV. AND Harrison-st.; a good chance for speculation. R. W. HYMAN, JR., Room 11, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY ON West Lake-st.; would take part payment in suburban property. Apply at 89 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, CHEAP, AND ON easy terms, a few desirable lots near N. W. car-shops. Room 24, Union Bank Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF depot, at Washington Heights, for $300 each; only 1-10 cash, balance one and two years. J. B. STOREY & CO., 84 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., $100 PER FOOT, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., 50x127 to alley; half down, balance in one year. Lots are worth $150 per foot in this block; this is the only one at $100 per foot. Everybody will want it after it is sold. It is the greatest bargain offered in the city. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR FARM OR OUTSIDE property, unincumbered—House No. 19 Charles-place, and lot 30x111; house contains 32 rooms, and well suited for a boarding-house. House of 11 rooms, No. 110 Arnold-st., with two lots. Cottage and lot, 113 Wentworth-av.; will sell very cheap, or trade. Also, lots on Sampson-st., close to Ashland-av. JAMES REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — FOR OTHER property in or near city, 79x166 feet on Stoney Island Boulevard and Seventy-fifth-st., and 50x123 on Seventy-fifth-st., west of above.
32x156 feet in Egandale on Greenwood-av., covered with evergreens.
40x150, on Jefferson-st., one block west of Hyde Park Depot.
125x164, and fine large house in Egandale. All modern improvements, barn, etc.
Above can be traded together or in part.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$200—A BLOCK IN THORNTON, SUBdivided into lots 25x125, (50 lots). This is a speculation at the price. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—HOUSES, LOTS, AND acres for sale or rent on monthly or yearly payments; lots on all time, and money loaned for improvement. I will sell acre tracts on guarantee to be retailed at 100 per cent profit, before any payments are made; the highest land and best accommodation of trains of any suburb of Chicago. O. J. STOUGH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, BARN, AND 4 lots at Park Ridge; beautiful shrubbery; $2,000—$500 down, balance monthly. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — NORTHWESTERN CAR-SHOPS — Lots, blocks, and acres. WEST CHICAGO LAND CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONLY $300—ONE ACRE AT Desplaines, half mile from depot (10 full-sized lots). C. MILLER, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Shown free.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL A 2-STORY FRAME house at South Evanston, 9 rooms, complete order, newly painted, papered, etc., fine trees, rich soil, sewer to lake, lot 50x150, with large barn, only $3,000; $500 cash, balance $50 per month. Fine building lots, 50x150 each, on easy terms. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PIECE OF RESIDENCE PROPERTY for cash, south of Sixteenth and east of State-sts. F. C. BIGELOW, Room 10, 191 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE AND LOT OR two-story house and lot, 28x105, with barn on Fifth-st., for a general stock of groceries. Apply to GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 110 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—FIVE HOUSES and lots, West Side near Ashland-av.
House and lot on Langley-av.
10 lots at Sixty-first street, Englewood.
4 lots Rock Island Car Shops.
15 half-acre suburban lots.
160-acre farm, Minnesota.
120 acres good land in Illinois.
Will sell low for cash or give good exchanges.
LINGLE & DARLOW,
125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD IMPROVED FARMS or other good property—Acres, blocks, or lots on Vincennes-av. at South Englewood, 2 blocks from depot; also, acres, blocks, or lots, corner Vincennes-av. and Holland road, covered with heavy timber; also, 10 acres on the boulevard, with fine house and heavy timber; also, acres, blocks, and lots fronting Ninety-fifth-st., close to improvements which will cost at least $200,000; also, acres, blocks, and lots fronting on Halsted and Ninety-sixth-st., close to Rock Island Railroad, with good house on property, and all subdivided into lots; also, 100 feet at Kenwood, Hyde Park, clear, and 140 feet on Wabash-av., and some cash, for other good property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM OF UNIMPROVED prairie, a good 2-story house and lot on South Side. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE NEW BRICK RESIdence in one of the smartest towns in Michigan, together with a good, well-selected stock of boots and shoes, for a finely-located, highly improved farm. Address Box 315, Three Rivers, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE—50 FEET ON CALUMET-AV., corner Thirty-second-st.; 50 feet on Calumet-av., corner Thirty-third-st.; and 600 feet on Indiana-av., corner Eighty-fifth-st., for an unincumbered piece of property worth about $14,000. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE SUBDIVISION AT Washington Heights for a good house and lot. W. M. BAKER, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE, $10,000—GOOD rental property, long lease, $216 month. Apply to J. GARRIGUS, 123 Dearborn or 68 West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE SUBURBAN LOTS, balance yearly, for cottage and lot worth $3,000 or $4,000. Address, giving location, U 69, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—OR SELL, 1,080 ACRES OF GOOD and selected lands in Kansas, $10 per acre, worth more, well located; will take Chicago property with or without improvements. Title absolutely perfect. E. R. HURLBUT, 88 West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY AT AUBURN AND South Englewood for a farm or other good property. CHAS. A. WEARY, Room 5, 70 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—ONE MILLION CHICAGO BRICK IN exchange for improved inside real estate and cash. Call at 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6. J. L. SPROGLE.

MACHINERY.

AT KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE'S, 171 AND 173 LAKE-st., planing-mill, sash and door factory, machine and boiler shop machinery.

AT KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE'S, 171 AND 173 LAKE-st., steam-engines, boilers, pumps, belting, hose, John's asbestos roofing, Babbitt metal and supplies.

FOR SALE—15-HORSE POWER STEAM-ENGINE, with locomotive boiler; pump and all the connections in perfect order. Can be seen 314 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGINE, BOILER, LINE SHAFTing, etc., at 25 and 27 River-st.

FOR SALE—ROPER CALORIC ENGINES AT 783 State-st. LEDYARD COLBURN, Agent.

FOR SALE—ONE BENCH LATHE WITH SLIDE rest, one milling-machine, one fire-proof safe 50x33, one large anvil, forge, and hammers. Address W 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED paper, one second-hand, 10x12, Ames portable engine and boiler. DYER, LAMB & CO., near North Chicago Rolling-Mills.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN M. FULLINGton, who left his home June 6. He is 29 years old, and 5 feet 5 inches tall; dark hair, with a gray lock of hair in the crown of his head, and dark mustache; gray pants and vest, and dark coat. Any information of his whereabouts would be thankfully received by his wife, DELIA FULLINGTON, 190 Ewing-st.

PERSONAL—WRITE ME WHAT YOU ARE doing. I promise strict secrecy if you wish it. J.B.C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUP, $10. EDWARDS, 557 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—AT 465 STATE-ST., TWO SCARLET silk sashes at a bargain; can be used for military or other purposes.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT tickets at a large reduction from regular rates. From $1 to $10 saved. Tickets bought at highest prices. W. T. CHATFIELD & CO., 75 Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR WALNUT AND GREEN terry parlor suit, with upholstered-back chairs; cost $120, price $50. A walnut and crimson rocking-chair, cost $30, for $12. A new improved Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, cabinet case, cost $90, for $40. A parlor-set, with rocking-chair, as good as new, cost $50, price $30. Residence 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—$400 WORTH OF FURNITURE AT A bargain. Address U 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—NEW FURNITURE, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, in exchange for machinery, consisting of engine, boiler, line shafting, &c. Address T 67, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—THE IRON ROOF OF THE COURT-House, the Jail, complete or in parts, as required; iron girders and columns, the corrugated iron ceiling, a large quantity of I beam iron, 10 and 15 inches wide. Also bricks, well cleaned, and rubble stone, at prices and in quantity to suit parties building. Apply to THOS. MACKIN, 276 Indiana-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—CHEAP, MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE 757 Wabash-av. R. H. CUMMINGS, 103 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYments, choice cottages 474 and 480 West Huron-st.; excellent neighborhood. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st., 12 to 2.

TO RENT—FOR $900 PER ANNUM, 3-STORY MARble front house, all modern improvements, delightful location; lake front; house in thorough repair. Apply at 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT — VERY CONVENIENT TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 17 Twenty-eighth-st., near Wabash-av. Inquire of F. W. SPRINGER, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THREE NICE NEW COTTAGES, SIX rooms each, $15 per month, on Holbrook-st., between Western and Campbell-avs. None need apply unless responsible. Apply at 135 Clark-st., in the bank.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE with all modern improvements; the best location in the city; low rent. Inquire at 167 North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 709 Wabash-av., containing 9 rooms. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK 220 South Leavitt-st., $25 per month.
Two-story frame house and barn 626 Hubbard-st., $25 per month.
B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, $30, OR will rent in two floors. 331 West Polk-st. Near cars.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, AT 988 WEST MONROE-ST.; brick house, every convenience, rent reasonable; possession immediately. Inquire on premises, or at 50 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, to gentlemen only. Rooms are first-class, 12-foot ceilings, brick building, with modern improvements. Apply at 376 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT 148 MADISON-ST., Y. M. C. A. Building. Very cheap. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 8, 148 Madison-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN NEW ROOMS ABOVE STORE, 553 Milwaukee-av.; $15 to the right parties.

TO RENT—SIX PLEASANT ROOMS CHEAP TO A small family, half a block from street-cars and 'bus line. Apply 198 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE SUITE FRONT ROOMS, 279 West Madison-st.; also furnished housekeeping and front sleeping rooms. 147 South Halsted-st.; moderate rents.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 NICE ROOMS, ALL IN GOOD order, very low rent to gentleman and wife. Apply on premises 75 Flournoy-st. References required.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FURNISHED ROOMS; front room with alcove. Apply at 487 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT the Thompson House, 168 South Clark-st., Room D. F. H. THOMPSON, proprietress.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms at very low prices at 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; transient received. 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 50.

TO RENT—A FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A family; also, single front room for gentleman. No. 521 West Madison-st., Union Park Hotel.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; best location in the city, and lowest rents, at 161 South Clark-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—GOOD STORE ON TWENTY-SECOND-st., near Wabash-av.; good location and cheap rent. HENRY WOOD, Room 2, No. 128 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OFFICE 163 EAST MADIson-st. Apply to W. L. HEATON, in the office.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS OFFICE ON THE first floor and front window of 119 Dearborn-st.; cheap to a responsible party. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—GOOD BARN, REAR OF 370 WABASH-av., cheap to good tenant; suitable for 3 horses, 2 carriages, and living room.

TO RENT—FOR A SONG—BRICK WORKS NEAR the city; clay all ready to use; burns a bright red. A fine chance for a brickman. Address I H B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE AT BUSINESS centre, honest business, at $3, with price kept private, if desired, with elevator or not. Address VACANT OFFICE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR three adults and one child of 8 years; will pay $30 per month. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms or a small cottage, furnished, for family of four; will not pay over $25 per month. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

I WANT $10,000 OF REAL ESTATE PURCHASE-money notes due on long time, secured by trust deed or sale mortgage on good real estate on which one-half has been paid. Address W 56, Tribune office.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. Applications wanted for sums from $5,000 to $15,000; will take a few A No. 1 applications at 8 and 9 per cent. W. E. FURNESS, Room 16, 153 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, or other collaterals, at the Private Loan Office, 177 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,500 AND UPwards, on inside improved property. No brokers need apply. Inquire at UNION TRUST COMPANY, 135 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, Singer machines, and valuable collaterals. C. TUNNICLIFF, Broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON A GOOD FAMILY CARriage-horse, to be left in my possession, and to be used 2 or 3 hours every day. Address W 27, Tribune office.

PURCHASE-MONEY NOTES FROM $600 TO $1,500 wanted. Short time and well secured. TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE, LARGE or small sums; also, secured paper wanted, by E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$600, $1,700, $2,000, ON REAL ESTATE at current rates. Call at 85 W. Monroe-st.

WANTED—$1,200 FOR A CUSTOMER ON WEST Side improved property for 3 or 5 years; also, $1,500 for 90 days on good real estate paper, well secured. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $400 FOR ONE OR THREE years, on unincumbered real estate worth $2,000; will pay 10 per cent. Address P 83, Tribune office.

$600 IN HAND TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT for one or two years on real estate security. TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, for short time. L. J. HITZ, 123 Dearborn-st.

$1,300 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS AT 10 per cent on inside real estate. TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT ON choice city property. Also, $4,000. TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN, AT 9 PER CENT, ON AMple real estate security. BRYAN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

8 NORTH ADA-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two young men, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Terms reasonable.

ONE SINGLE ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR GENtleman in private family on West Side, near Union Park. Address U 70, Tribune office.

South Side.

8 PARK ROW—FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT with board.

40 EAST HARRISON-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-Office—Good table, nice, clean, cool rooms; $5 to $6 per week, single room; English family.

49 HUBBARD COURT—PLEASANT ROOMS AND board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Accommodation for day boarders.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

284 MICHIGAN-AV. — ONE PLEASANT FURnished room on first floor to rent, with board; also, front room on third floor, at $7 per week.

802 WABASH-AV.—NEATLY FURNISHED AND airy room with closet; and also single room, with or without board, very reasonable.

Hotels.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, 479, 481, AND 483 STATE-st., corner Eldridge-court—Best $2 per day house in the city. Permanent boarders taken at very moderate rates. Day board $6. B. N. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—First-class board at very moderate rates. Transients $2 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ON SOUTH Side; state location and price. Address Y 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ATTENDANCE BY A LADY, FOR several weeks, during anticipated sickness; must be private and genteel. Address, with particulars, Z 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY PURSUING MUSIcal studies, in a private family, where she can have use of piano for practicing; where there are few or no other boarders preferred. References unexceptionable. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, N S T, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250, TO GO INTO A legitimate business; easy, large profits. No patent or humbug. FANNING, Union House, corner Madison and Canal-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $10,000 in a very good-paying manufacturing business. Address V 37, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000, IN RESPECTable publishing and advertising business; no competition; profits about $30,000 per annum; continuous and permanent; investigate this thoroughly. Address X 91, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $500 TO $1,000 in a well established business, with good-paying trade. Particulars given on interview. Address T 33, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN OUR NEW BUSINESS; the best chance ever offered. Inquire Room 57, 116 Washington-st. J. F. TRUE & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $700 IN A BUSINESS that will pay; mechanic preferred. Address, in real name, W 73, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO INVEST IN an enterprise that will realize $25,000. Address, in real name, W 72, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with $3,000 to extend a reliable, well-established and very profitable business. Address Q 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200 BY A YOUNG gent in an established office; business clears over $200 a month; lady preferred. DR. DEMOTT, Office 19, 180 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—SALESMEN—DON'T COMPLAIN OF hard times; call at 124 Dearborn-st., Room 32, and see something you can make money with; positively no humbug.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER to take charge of commission books for one month during vacation. Address W 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESmen. MANNHEIMER BROS., 298 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A NO. 1 CARRIAGE PAINTER. ADdress or apply to BARROWS, CARPENTER & CO., 293 State-st.

WANTED—SOME MASONS ON THE NEW BUILDing 383 Jackson-st., near Centre-av.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS WORKED AT CARriage trimming. Apply at 408 Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY-WASHER AND MAN on stock, at barn Nos. 306, 308, and 310 Thirty-first-st. GEORGE DIETRICH.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN CAN SELL our goods and make handsome commission. 140 Michigan-av.

WANTED — GOOD, RELIABLE, ENERGETIC male and female agents to canvass the city for a permanent and reliable business; can make from $5 to $10 per day. Apply to J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH SOME MONEY IN A BUSIness that will pay $5,000 a year. I. S. RICHARDSON, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

WANTED—MEN—WE CAN SHOW YOU AN EASY way to make $70 a week, city or country, if you can raise $20 to $50 cash; samples free. RAY & CO., Chicago, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT CAN BE GIVEN TO a few respectable men by applying at once to American Caster Co., 204 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY. Agents make $25 to $100 weekly. Articles new. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—25 CHOPPERS AND SAW-MILL hands; also 15 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER FOR A publication. Apply at 136 State-st., third floor.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS OFFICE work, can write well and knows the city. Address in own handwriting, CASHIER, Room 1, Lakeside Building.

WANTED—PARTIES TO CUT AND PRESS HAY on the shares; to parties having facilities for the work good terms will be given. Inquire 132 Dearborn-st., Rooms 14 and 15.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT COOK—MUST COME well recommended. Address or apply at Railway House, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COMMON HOUSE-work, 10 miles in the country; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Call at 10 a. m. to-day at 1068 State-st.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in private family. Apply at 52 Sixteenth-st., second door from Indiana-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK AND chambermaid for a private boarding-house, at 799 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 422 WEST JACKSON STREET, A good girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 1288 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 705 Wabash-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL work in a family of four persons. Call at 377 North Clark-st. German, Swedish, or Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, at 79 Hinsdale-st., near LaSalle.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girls for a first-class hotel. Apply at Room 5, 127 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, TRUSTY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply on Monday at 800 West Washington-st., corner Oakley.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 586 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WASHING AND IRONing in private boarding-house; no boarders' washing done; must be competent. Also, an active young girl for light work. Apply at 22 and 24 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; references required. 629 York-st., first street south of Harrison, near Paulina.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, to go to Highland Park, where there is a second girl kept. Apply at J. M. HARVEY'S, 96 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN girl to cook, wash, and iron, at 505 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL WORK IN a small family. 76 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Small family and higest wages. 785 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 1446 WABASH-AV., A NEAT GIRL for general housework. Must know how to cook, wash, and iron. Wages good.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN-work, wash, and iron; good wages. 112 North Clark-st.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 176 South Clark-st., third floor.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK in a family of three. Call at 236 West Washington-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 571 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; wages $16 per month. Apply at 355 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be neat and tidy. Apply at 313 South Halsted-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRTMAKERS, THAT CAN operate the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, can find employment at COYLE & DICKINSON'S, 146 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, ONE that can cut and fit nicely. 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 50.

Nurses.

WANTED—WET NURSE FOR CHILD 7 MONTHS old. Apply with reference to 109 Ashland-av. between 8 and 9 a. m. and 12 and 3 p. m.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL TO take charge of a little girl 3 years old. Good reference required. Apply at corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Forest-av. between the hours of 10 and 12.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHERWOMAN. APPLY at Oriental Steam Laundry, 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TEN NEW-SHIRT IRONERS. HIGHest prices paid. FORD'S STEAM LAUNDRY, 31 Washington-st., Chicago.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMEN CANVASsers for the Remington Sewing-Machine. Liberal inducements. 265 State-st.

WANTED—FOR A TRAVELING ENTERTAINment—a lady to sing and play piano. A permanent engagement and good salary will be given to the right person. Address, stating where interview may be had, T 59, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE CORNER OF FIFTY-FIRST AND State-sts., a large red cow. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

I WILL PAY $5 FOR THE RETURN OF MY SILver-mounted cane, which I lost at Graceland Cemetery last Sunday. My name was engraved. GEORGE KNIGHT, Van Buren-st., two blocks west of Ashland-av.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, ON SOUTH SIDE, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third-sts., a black cape, trimmed with lace, dropped out of buggy while riding. The finder will receive a suitable reward by returning it to 645 South Dearborn-st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING NOTES and currency, at Lincoln Park, June 14. If the finder will return notes and valuable papers to the Tribune office he will oblige, and no questions asked.

LOST—WILL THE YOUNG MAN OF FAIR HAIR and smooth face who was seen to pick up a brown leather pocket-book on the Indiana-st. 'bus, Thursday, the 11th inst., after dinner, return it with contents to 300 Carpenter-st., or at GILBERT & HUBBARD, 234 and 206 South Water-st.? He will be handsomely rewarded and no questions asked.

LOST—LAST SATURDAY NOON, ON EAST ERIE-st., or North Clark-st., a bill-book; finder will be rewarded by returning the same to C. J. L. MEYER, 225 and 227 South Water-st.

LOST—A BANK-BOOK CONTAINING CURRENCY and checks, for which a liberal reward will be paid upon leaving the same at Union Trust Co. Bank, corner Clark and Madison-sts., or at 42 South Peoria-st.

LOST—A PAIR OF HEAVY GOLD SPECTACLES, Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, near Court-House square. The finder will be rewarded on leaving them at Room 13 Major Block.

LOST—BETWEEN 296 AND 349 WEST HARRISON-st., Sunday evening, a pocket-book containing a small sum of money and receipts. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 296 West Harrison-st.

LOST—A HALF-BREED BLACK AND TAN DOG; had on blue and green collar. Reward for return to 183 East Madison.

LOST—A CALIFORNIA SPRING, BLACK RUNning gear top buggy. Horse ran away and broke the buggy. It was probably left on the West Side. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery by the Livery corner of Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

STOLEN—JUNE 12, 1874, IN AFTERNOON, FROM front of Journal Building, Chicago, one sorrel mare, 14 hands high, slightly lame in right fore-leg, white stripe in face, light mane and tail, common harness, light open-box buggy, black box, red gear. A liberal reward will be given upon return of same. DAVID C. COOK, 159 and 161 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of the goods stolen from 287 West Taylor-st., afternoon of Friday, June 12. A proportionate amount will be paid for the return of any part of them. No unnecessary questions asked. Address Y 29, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

JUST RECEIVED—A LARGE INVOICE OF THOSE justly celebrated STORY & CAMP PIANOS; the best piano in the world for the price. Call and examine. Estey Organs in new style cases, sold on installments, and to rent. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

WANTED—PIANOS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, or to rent. KOHL, 183 East Madison-st., basement.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—25,000 OLD BRICK, BROKEN BRICK will answer. Address Chicago Plate & Bar Mill Co. at once, 132 Dearborn-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

WANTED—TO COMMUNICATE WITH PARTIES in view of building; give address and kind of building, etc. MATERIALS, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK IN A FIRST-class hardware or stove establishment, a position to travel or work in stock, by an experienced salesman with good reference. Call or address No. 90 Twenty-third-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO understands bookkeeping, and speaks English and German. Address J H K, 807 Elston-road.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, ON SALary or commission, by a man giving up a business; have a horse and wagon, which can be used, if necessary; first-class references furnished. Address, for three days, Q 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale manufacturing boot and shoe house, to learn the business. Good reference given. Address S 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS entry-clerk or assistant bookkeeper; writes a good hand and is accurate at figures, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good references given. Address Y 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A wholesale grocer or broker, has had experience in the Liverpool general produce market. Address W 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT American prescription clerk; fifteen years' experience. City reference. Address Z 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A married man; good reference; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address O 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN A responsible position; bonds given, if required, or $2,500 to $4,000 to invest. Address T 89, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — AS ORNAMENTAL OR sign painter and first-class designer. Address C R L, 165 Canalport-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MACHINIST; CAN work on planer, lathe, or vise. Good references given. Address Y 50, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21 years as coachman. Good experience and first-class references given. Address R 8, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL ANY MEMBER OF the I. O. O. F. please inform a brother, a stranger in the city, where he could get employment of any kind. Can be seen by addressing Y 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY willing to work at anything that is respectable. Would prefer a clerkship in some first-class store. Address U 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS saleslady in a confectionery or dry goods store. Address Miss L. YOUNG, 296 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL THE LADY THAT called at 824 Wabash-av. to hire a colored man please call again to-day?

SITUATION WANTED—AS STEWARD OR HEAD-waiter by a thoroughly-competent man who has had 15 years' experience, is strictly temperate, and is willing to devote all his time to the interest of his employer. Address T 68, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a private family; can cook, wash, and iron. Appply or address 383 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl, as first-class cook in a quiet family. Address or apply at 331 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family; references if required. Call at 511 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl to do chamber or second-work in a good private family. Apply for two day at 149 Hastings-st., Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call at 187 North Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL, TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family on the South Side. Address or call at 263 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do kitchen or general housework. Can be seen at 181 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL, TO do general housework in a small family. Call at 282 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private family or in a first-class boarding-house. Please call at 121 West Polk-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to do housework. Apply at No. 296 Cottage-Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a nice private family; can be seen at 349 West Hubbard-st. Call at the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, EXPERIenced girl to do second work, or take care of a baby. Please call, or address 24 Sullivan-st., two blocks north of Division-st., and one block west of Sedgwick-st.; best references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SETTLED RESPECTable girl to do kitchen work or general housework, in a small private family; reference if required. Please call Tuesday at 1425 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADA GIRL AS cook; boarding-house preferred. The best of reference if required. Apply 112 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDE SISters in same house. Good reference. Address or call at 98 East Chicago-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS—CAN cut and make ladies and childrens' clothes. Would do light housework and sew. Address Y 56 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker. A few more families by the day or week. Call or address 220 Ohio-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LAdies wishing employment in a private family, one as dressmaker, and the other as seamstress. Call or address 110 East Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, UNderstands dressmaking and childrens' clothes; can furnish machine. Address T 78, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT PERSON, to take care of baby and sew, or do chamber work, or travel. Best city references. 183 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as nurse. Apply at 4 Kansas-st.; good reference.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS BY A competent woman. Apply at No. 110 Catherine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS IRONER IN A LAUNdry, by a good ironer. Inquire at 55 Sholto-st., south of Polk.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A SWEDISH GIRL; also for German woman with or without her husband, city or country. 197 West Washington-st., Mrs. BALKAM'S office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY, WHO IS A FINE and rapid writer, would like copying; understands abstracts, conveyances, etc.; would be willing to work in offices if desirable. Address, for three days, Z 84, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—AN OLD ESTABlished, manufacturing business for sale, having a large Western trade, and the most salable and profitable line of goods of millers' supplies; good will, lease, tools, stock, and machinery; also, right of a valuable patent for three of the Western States. Price $3,500. Best reference given. Address Z 69, Tribune office.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR TAILORS—BUSINESS FOR sale, cheap for cash, in the best location in the city, for $125 cash. Signs and fixtures. Address T 49, Tribune office.

A RESTAURANT, IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER, for sale or rent. Apply on the premises, 14 South Clark-st.

A VERY FINE DRUG STORE TO EXCHANGE for a good farm, clear. Address Z 90, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET DOING A GOOD business for sale. Inquire at 490 West Madison.

BEST PAYING OFFICE BUSINESS EVER OFfered; clears $50 a week. Only $250, furniture and all; for lady or gentleman; or will take a partner. Room 9, 64 South Halsted.

MORTGAGE SALE OF RESTAURANT 124 WASHington-st., Monday, June 22. Private bids received by N. M. PLOTKE, Constable, No. 30 North Clark-st., Room 14.

THE LARGEST AND BEST FITTED-UP LADIES and gents restaurant, with an old-established A No. 1 trade, for sale. It is the best located and best paying business in the city. Can be had for half cash, half first-class real estate. Closer particulars at J. G. HUBZAGH'S, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

$600 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well established cash business, paying $40 per month. Call or address 81 South Clark-st., Room 23.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE NEW STOCK OF BUGGIES, SIDE-BARS, jump-seats, phaetons, landaus, Clarences, &c., at 155 West Washington-st. B. F. MURPHY & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF VICTORIAS, CABriolets, coupes, rockaways, buggies, phaetons, side seats, &c., at low prices. 296 State-st. F. L. SMITH.

CARRIAGES—ESTABLISHED 1863—A LARGE VAriety carriages, buggies, &c., suitable for the Chicago trade at reasonable prices. 42 and 44 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A LIGHT WORK-horse, sound except a slight blemish, for $60. Travels well to buggy or wagon. Also, good strong work-horse for $45; is a good puller; a trial given at 371 West Fifteenth-st., near Centre-av., between 12 and 7 p. m.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH TOP-BUGGY, HARNESS, and horse; can be seen on Monday. Call on TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av., near Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES AND TWO WAGONS at 25 and 27 River-st.

ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, PARK PHAETONS, jump-seats, slide-seats, phaetons, road-wagons, etc. Reasonable price, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS; I will give a good trade. R. KENNEDY, 149 Clark-st., Room 27.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO. WILL SELL THIS morning, at 207 State-st., one pony and phaeton, one bay mare, four top buggies, two coal carts.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERT AGENTS TO CANvass for the fountain marking brush; the best ever invented. Sells readily at large profits. J. H. BURNHAM, Jr., basement, 209 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST-SELLING 50-cent articles in America; $1 to $5 required; you make $5 to $10 per day. 133 LaSalle-st., Room 26.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL JEROME'S BURglar-Alarm and Door-Fastener. Sells readily. Samples, $2.50. Extraordinary inducements. Jerome Burglar-Alarm Co., 133 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CRAM'S NEW REversible map of the United States and the World, the "Great Northwest" has new sectional State maps, religious charts, fine lithograph pictures, photographs, &c. Send for circular of best selling goods for agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 66 Lake-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—PUPILS FOR THE GERMAN LANguage, by a first-class teacher; terms, 50 cents an hour. Address for one week Z 84, Tribune office.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Affairs of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road.

Arguments on the Motion to Foreclose the First Mortgage.

Pacific Freights to Be Sent Over the Iowa Roads.

The Iowa Railroad Law.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW.

A report of the Trustees, Secor and Tracy, was filed yesterday in their suit against the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company to foreclose a trust-deed for $6,200,000. The foreclosure suit was begun about six weeks ago, and the latter part of May a motion for a Receiver was made before Judge Drummond, but continued until yesterday, when it was expected it would be argued, Tracy and Secor being continued in office as Trustees, under the direction of the Court. Owing to

JUDGE DRUMMOND'S ABSENCE,

however, the motion has necessarily been postponed until his return. The report filed states that in January last they learned that the interest on a large number of bonds, secured by the trust-deed to themselves, dated May 21, 1870, was due and unpaid, and they were requested to foreclose in accordance with the powers of the trust-deed. Consultations were had with the officers of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in regard to the feasibility of the latter Company taking charge of the defendant's road as agent of the plaintiffs, Secor and Tracy, and an arrangement was made in January by which

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

were to operate the road from that time until July 1, 1876, endeavor to promote its business and interests, keep the road in good repair, and render monthly accounts to the Trustees. The Illinois Central was also to rebuild the cars of the defendants when necessary, and only to be paid for the whole work their actual expenditures, with the exception of some minor arrangements. The division of rates then existing was to continue, unless mutual changes were made, and all drawbacks on Eastward freight to be accounted for. The pooling arrangement between the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Company and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company was also to continue. The Illinois Central Railroad Company was to purchase the matured coupons of the bonds secured by the mortgage on the Eastern Division, and hold them until the Trustees could redeem them. The profits were to be used in paying interest due, etc. Finally, when the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company should have paid all the interest on the bonds of the consolidated mortgage, and all debts to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, then the latter Company was to return the property of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Company to its Trustees.

THE TRUSTEES TOOK POSSESSION

under a request from the bondholders to foreclose, and turned the road over to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which has since operated it, paid debts for labor, etc., and turned over $10,000, which has been applied on the interest due.

The Trustees report their receipts as follows:

February	$100,784.84
March	114,290.56
April	95,325.09
May	76,523.97
Total	$386,924.46

The expenditures were:

February	$76,759.86
March	91,842.38
April	80,389.39
May	60,185.63
Amount paid for labor	65,872.19
Total	$375,049.45

Leaving a balance of $11,875.01. From June 2 to June 13, the receipts were $65,128.91, including, however, the balance carried forward, and the expenditures $66,434.43, leaving a net profit for the whole five months and a half of $10,569.49. This seems a rather small profit, but a large amount was paid for labor on old accounts before Jan. 1, 1874.

THE ANSWER.

The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company also filed an answer, admitting all the acts alleged against them, and asking that the Court decide as to the issues involved. The Company also filed an answer to the petition in bankruptcy filed against it about ten days ago. It admits the indebtedness of $491.50 to E. Maxwell & Co., petitioning creditors, but, although admitting the payment of about $1,500 to Page & Sprague, denies that this was done with any fraudulent intent. It denies also that it transferred any such property to Secor & Tracy as charged, without consideration and with intent to defraud, and claims it paid all its debts up to about Feb. 1, 1874. The proceedings to foreclose are then mentioned as existing in the United States Circuit Court, and the steps which have been taken thereunder. The Company then alleges that the Circuit Court has full jurisdiction over the matter; that the claim of the petitioning creditors is specifically mentioned in a schedule of the Company's debts filed with its answer in the foreclosure suit, and that that suit is still pending and undetermined in said Court. Under these circumstances, the Company claims the District Court has no jurisdiction in the premises, and that the proceedings must be dismissed. This raises a question which is novel and of great importance. Still it is doubtful whether the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court will be ousted under the circumstances. The Trustees are acting as Receivers only, under the consolidated mortgage.

THE IOWA RAILROAD LAW.

Inquiry among railway officials develops much uncertainty as to the policy of the companies in regard to the Iowa law which takes effect July 1. It is framed after the Illinois law against discrimination with these exceptions: It defines the schedule of rates for freight-transportation, constitutes the Governor and Executive Council the Commissioners to enforce its provisions, and renders every railway employe who violates any of its requirements amenable to

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.

In Wisconsin the latter punishment is optional with the Justice. In Iowa it is imperative. The schedule of rates prescribed is that prepared by the Illinois Railroad Commissioners, but the leading railroads are only allowed to charge 90 per cent of these rates.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Illinois Central are understood to be disposed to

DISREGARD THE ENACTMENT.

But the Rock Island Company is said to waver, which disturbs the confidence of the others. The Rock Island and that portion of the Illinois Central west from Iowa Falls to Sioux City are in a delicate position. A few years ago they asked for an extension of time on their land grant. It was given, coupled with a clause that the Legislature should have full power to regulate the rates of freight and fare charged by the companies. Counsel differ about the binding force of this clause, known as the Dowd amendment. Some contend that Congress, from whom the grant emanated, could alone prescribe the conditions of its bestowal, and that the Legislature could merely limit the time within which the terms of acceptance should be fulfilled. The Illinois Central and Northwestern lease their Iowa lines on a basis of a certain percentage of gross earnings, so that any loss which may result will be divided. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Rock Island Companies own their own Iowa lines. Neither the Burlington nor the Northwestern are

HAMPERED BY AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

of the right to fix their tariffs, neither is the Illinois Central between Dubuque and Iowa Falls. Provided a united policy of non-compliance were adopted, they could make a better fight than in Illinois, because no road in Iowa earns fair dividends, while many of them do not actually pay operating expenses. Were the Rock Island to comply, however, the other lines named, being parallel, would almost inevitably be forced to adopt the same course; and, should they acquiesce in Iowa, there would be little use of continued resistance in Illinois and Wisconsin. Much depends upon the issue soon to be determined in the latter State, and to it all parties are anxiously looking.

THE WISCONSIN LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COMPANIES PROPOSE TO MAKE LITIGATION EXPENSIVE.

MADISON, Wis., June 15.—One of the postponed suits against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway agent, Frank E. Hoyt, for violating the law regulating railroads, by charging excessive rates for passenger tickets, was brought to trial to-day, and a disposition shown by the defense to contest every point and make these suits as costly as possible. William Rugee, attorney for the Northwestern Railroad Company, and George B. Smith, of this city, appeared for the defendant, the latter doing most of the talking. District Attorney Jones and William Welch appeared for the State, the former being brother-in-law of the defendant. The first question was as to the jurisdiction of the Court, the claim being made that a jury of twelve was required to try a case in this Court, it having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court, yet only being authorized to summon a jury of twelve men. After considerable argument, this was overruled by the Judge, and some time was occupied in empaneling a jury of six.

The defense then proved very exacting in demanding proof that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company was a corporation and controlled the Madison Division. Statutes, parol testimony, and sundry documents were produced by the Secretary of State, including the articles of association of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company as successor of the Chicago & Fond du Lac Railroad Company. After lengthy and rather sharp arguments on the reception and weight of this testimony, the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

OHIO RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

AN OLD CONTROVERSY SETTLED.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The controversy between the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette and Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad Companies was decided in the District Court of Hamilton County to-day, the District Court reversing the decision of the Common Pleas, which appointed a Receiver, and discharging the Receiver appointed by that Court for the Harrison Branch of the Whitewater Valley Road, and ordering the Harrison Branch to be delivered to the Whitewater Valley Railroad Company.

In the matter of the Hagerstown Branch Road, Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, last Saturday decided that the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Company had no claim, and the Court therefore refused to appoint a Receiver. These decisions settle a long-pending controversy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION PACIFIC FREIGHTS.

Mr. E. B. Vining, the General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, held a conference yesterday afternoon with the General Freight Agents of the Iowa lines at the office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Arrangements were perfected by which the overland freight to California will hereafter be shipped again via the Iowa lines. The new arrangement is quite satisfactory to the Union Pacific Railroad, which receives as its proportion of the rates 85 per cent, while the Chicago roads receive only 15 per cent. What the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which has a contract with the Union Pacific for carrying the California freight, will do under these circumstances, is a mere matter of conjecture. Mr. James Smith, the General Freight Agent, and Mr. J. C. McMullin, the General Superintendent, are out of town and entirely unaware of the new arrangement, by which their road is left out in the cold. As matters stand now, the Pacific freight troubles are far from being ended, as the Alton Railroad Company will undoubtedly take some measures to hold the Union Pacific Railroad to its contract. The Union Pacific Managers, however, claim that they are unable to abide by the agreement with the Alton because the Central Pacific refuses to join in the arrangement, and will not prorate except to Omaha, thus forcing them to ship via the Iowa lines, as the Central Pacific is the original shipper, and has to direct what route freight shall take. They are willing to take all the freight the Alton can get in this city according to the agreement, as the Union Pacific has the direction of West-bound freight.

LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The Michigan Central Railroad has issued the following circular in regard to shipments of lumber:

CHICAGO, June 15, 1874.

To Shippers and Agents:

Until further notice, lumber, lath, shingles, staves, and other forest products, in car-loads, will be transported by this Company under the following rules:

Minimum weight, 20,000 pounds. Cars loaded with not to exceed 22,500 pounds will be charged at car-rate, same as for 20,000 pounds; if the weight exceeds 22,500 pounds, the car-rate will be charged for 22,000 pounds, and the weight in excess of 22,000 pounds will be charged at once and one-half the rate per 100 pounds. For example: If the rate per 100 pounds is 15 cents, 22,500 pounds will be charged at $30; but, if 23,000 pounds are loaded in a car, freight will be charged as follows:

22,000 pounds	$30.00
1,000 pounds at 22½ cents	2.25
	$32.25

This rate will apply on all lumber, etc., from the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, or any station on main or air line, and all branches of this road (except on shipment to points east of Detroit).

Lumber, etc., in car-loads consigned to points off this road (excepting to through points East), will be charged as above on the Michigan Central Road, but is subject to the rules of other roads after leaving ours.

Lumber, etc., in car-loads, consigned to points east of Detroit, will be charged at minimum weight of 20,000 pounds per car, and for all excess of this weight at the regular rate per 100 pounds from point of shipment to destination.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON SUIT POSTPONED TILL TO-MORROW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill, June 15.—Judge Drummond announced at the adjournment of the United States Circuit Court, this evening, that the Chicago & Alton Railroad case would not come up to-morrow, as ordered, but would be postponed until Wednesday, at which time Judge Davis would arrive here and sit in the case. It has come to be regarded as certain by all the profession that the Court will decline to take jurisdiction, and in this opinion the officers of the United States Court concur.

THE NARROW-GAUGE ROAD IN KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., June 15.—The first spike was driven to-day on the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, a narrow-guage line. The road will be in operation between Independence and Kansas City by Aug. 1.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Japanese Expedition to Formosa—Riot in Shanghai.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The Great Republic brings Yokohama dates to May 23. The Government, after countermanding the Formosa expedition, was compelled to resume it, as the troops declared positively that they would go, and refused to obey all orders to the contrary. The Government took the matter in hand and sent them to Amoy, where it was intended they should remain until the Government heard from a special envoy sent to Pekin on this particular business. This plan was changed, and the news reached Yokohama, May 23, that the expedition had landed at Formosa without opposition.

There is a decidedly improved tone in the demeanor of the Japanese Government toward all classes of foreigners.

Eighteen Japanese were wrecked on the coast of Corea, where they were beheaded because they were Japanese. The Coreans are building forts and drilling troops for defense against Japan.

The railway between Kobe and Osake was opened May 11. Much excitement was caused at Yeddo by an alleged attack on the house of the British Legation. It has transpired that the police were pursuing an individual connected with the Legation, and supposed to be guilty of some offense against Japanese laws.

In a riot in Shanghai, a Chinese mob attacked the French quarters near the Ning Poo Joss-House, maltreated M. Percebois and his family, and burned his house. Four Chinese were killed. The mob also attacked other houses in the same quarter, and injured several persons severely. The French police finally quieted the riot, with the assistance of the English police. About 5,000 Chinese were engaged in the riot. The disturbance had its origin in the fact that the French authorities were building a road near the Joss-House.

The Great Republic on May 16 encountered a terrific cyclone which lasted twenty hours. The rest of the voyage was pleasant, with light winds.

CASUALTIES.

Run Over and Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 15.—A little girl about 6 years old, daughter of Richard Bright, was killed yesterday afternoon near the Avondale mines. She had been walking on the railroad track, and stepped aside for a hand-car to pass, but had hardly regained the track when she was struck by another car which she had not seen. Two wheels passed over her, and she lived but a few minutes.

THE NELSONVILLE, O., MINERS.

COLUMBUS, O., June 15.—News from Nelsonville this evening shows perfect quiet. Over 100 colored men have been doing effective work in the mines to-day, and got out ten car-loads of coal, the first that has been mined since the strike commenced. No Union miners have been near the works to-day, while guards are still kept on duty. Part of the negroes will be put to work in the mines of the New York & Ohio Coal Company to-morrow.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Chicagos Defeated Yesterday by the Philadelphias.

An Eastern Pedestrian Walks Fifty Miles in Nine Hours Two Minutes.

BASE BALL.

THE PHILADELPHIAS DEFEAT THE WHITE STOCKINGS—8 TO 6.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 15.—The Philadelphia and Chicago clubs played the first game of their championship series in this city to-day, and, notwithstanding the great race of the season, which drew away thousands, nearly 2,000 persons witnessed the game. In the first inning Eggler led off with a base hit, but was thrown out by Malone in attempting to steal to second. Holdsworth followed with a three-baser, and came in on Craver's hard hit to left field, which was the only run obtained. Chicago made one unearned run in the first.

The second, third, and fourth innings resulted in blanks for both sides, but in the fifth inning the Philadelphias scored two unearned runs through a missed fly ball by Hines, though unfortunately he fell just as the ball struck his hands while running back. The lead thus obtained was held to the close. The fielding on both sides was one of the finest exhibitions that have been witnessed in this city this season, and the White Stockings were defeated through their inability to bat Cummings in the early part of the game, no less than ten going out on three strikes. The game was fairly and impartially umpired by Mr. Clapp. Following is

THE SCORE:

PHILADELPHIAS.	R	1B	PO	A	CHICAGOS.	R	1B	PO	A
Eggler, c. f.	1	3	1	0	Cuthbert, l. f.	1	2	1	0
Holdsworth, 3 b.	2	2	3	0	Force, s. s.	1	1	3	3
Hicks, c.	1	3	10	3	Malone, c.	1	1	3	2
Craver, 2 b.	2	2	3	1	Meyerle, 3 b.	0	2	0	1
York, l. f.	0	1	3	0	Devlin, 1 b.	0	0	8	0
Bechtel, r. f.	0	0	1	0	Peters, 2 b.	1	1	4	3
Mack, 1 b.	1	2	5	0	Hines, c. f.	0	2	5	0
Fulmer, s. s.	0	0	1	2	Glenn, r. f.	0	0	3	0
Cummings, p.	1	0	0	0	Zettlein, p.	2	1	0	2
Total	8	13	27	6	Total	6	10	27	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphias	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	1	—8
Chicagos	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	—6

Bases on errors—Philadelphias, 2; Chicagos, 3.
Runs earned—Philadelphias, 4; Chicagos, 4.
Total bases—Philadelphias, 20; Chicagos, 15.
Umpire—John Clapp.

THE BOSTONS DEFEAT THE ATLANTICS—15 TO 4.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The fifth championship game between the Boston Red Stockings and Atlantics, of Brooklyn, was played to-day on the Union grounds. In the pools the Bostons were warm favorites at 100 to 50 and 50 to 35. In their ninth inning home runs were made by White, McVey, and O'Rourke. Play was called at 4:30, with the Bostons at the bat. By clean base-hits of White and Spalding, they scored two runs, while the Atlantics were blanked. In the next four innings the Bostons added three more to their score. The Atlantics, who had failed to score during their other innings, got into Spalding's pitching in the fifth inning, and made four runs. From this point the playing of the Bostons was superb, and the Atlantics failed to score again. The Bostons added ten more runs to their score, winning the game easily by a score of 15 to 4. In playing, Barnes and White carried off the honors for the visitors, and Dehlman and Farrow for the home club. Following is

THE SCORE:

BOSTON.	R	1b	PO	ATLANTICS.	R	1b	PO
Barrel, 2 b.	3	1	5	Pearce, s. s.	1	2	2
White, c.	3	4	4	Booth, l. f.	0	0	0
Spalding, p.	4	4	0	Chapman, r. f.	0	0	2
McVey, r. f.	1	3	1	Farrow, c.	1	0	1
Leonard, s. s.	0	0	0	Bond, p.	0	1	0
O'Rourke, 1 b.	2	3	11	Ferguson, 3 b.	0	1	0
Wright, c. f.	1	0	1	Dehlman, 1 b.	0	0	19
Hall, l. f.	0	1	3	Hodes, c. f.	1	1	2
Schafer, 3 b.	1	1	2	McGovern, 2 b.	1	0	1
Total	15	17	27	Total	4	5	27

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	9	—15
Altantic	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4

Umpire—Burdock, of the Mutual Club.
Runs aerned—Boston, 5; Atlantic, 0.
Time of game—2 hours 3 minutes.

PEDESTRIANISM.

FAST WALKING.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Edward Mullen, the Massachusetts pedestrian, who commenced last night to walk 500 miles in six days, accomplished the extraordinary feat of walking 50 miles in 9 hours and 2 minutes.

THE TURF.

GOLDSMITH MAID AND NETTIE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The trotting-race to-day at Suffolk Park for a purse of $5,000, between Goldsmith Maid and Nettie, was won by the Maid in three straight heats. Time, 2:23, 2:26, 2:24½.

DEATH OF A VALUABLE TROTTER.

PROVIDENCE, June 12.—The black stallion Strideaway, the famous trotter, valued at $25,000, died to-day.

CRIME.

A Rotten Institution.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., June 15.—For some days past, John Henry, the teller of the exploded City Bank at this place, has been on trial in the United States District Court, in session here, on a charge of having converted to his own use funds of the bank to the amount of $15,000, and concealing the same by fraudulent entries. This evening the case went to the jury, which, after deliberating an hour, returned a judgment against the defendant of $11,630.65. He has property in the city bought with his peculations, from which this judgment can be made good. A criminal trial will follow this, and the chances are exceedingly good for sending Henry to the penitentiary for a long term of years. The testimony in the case showed a fearful rottenness in the bank, existing for years. The liabilities were nearly $1,000,000, while the assets will not realize over $400,000. The cash account was short $86,000. No balance-sheet had been made out in the recollection of any employes. The cash never balanced, the difference on some days amounting to over $1,000. The revelations naturally produce considerable sensation in the city, where, previous to the failure, the bank, and all connected with it, enjoyed the confidence of the community to the highest degree.

Supposed Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 15.—A train passing Hillsboro, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, Friday night, picked up James Mullen, road-master of that road, who had a frightful gash cut in his head. He was brought here, and died this morning from the effects of the wound. During his delirium he charged Mike Sullivan, a former road-master of the same road, with murdering him. The wife of the deceased has become insane over the terrible affair, which is wrapped in mystery. A partial inquest was held to-day, and adjourned to Thursday to bring witnesses from Hillsboro. There is little doubt that a murder was committed.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 15.—William O'Heran has been found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree for killing Michael Conway on the 6th of February last, at Ferryville, on the Mississippi, 30 miles from Prairie du Chien.

Crime in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 15.—Dr. S. J. Crittenden was shot and killed by a young man named Hall a few days ago in Conway County. Yesterday a Sheriff's posse went in search of Hall and found him, when a fight ensued in which one of the Sheriff's posse was killed, another wounded, and Hall was wounded and captured.

Sentence of a Would-Be Life-Insurance Swindler.

NEW YORK, June 15.—In the Court of General Sessions to-day Dr. Uhling, charged with attempting to defraud the Merchants' Life Insurance Company by means of interring a coffin containing bricks, instead of a dead body, was sentenced to State's Prison for eighteen months.

The Chicago & Iowa Railroad—Sad Fate of Two Reckless Boys.

From the Sycamore (Ill.) Republican, June 13.

The severe storm of last week had a very destructive effect upon the Chicago & Iowa Railroad. It is the first time since it was built that it has been tested by rains of any considerable severity, and the result was that large portions of the track have been washed away, and the line reduced to such bad order that no trains have run over it for several days. The trains of the Illinois Central have run from Foreston to Mendota, and thence in to Chicago on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

On [Saturday a train of nine] freight-cars ran off the track and into the ditch near Rochelle, and on attempting to remove them a sad discovery was made. Two boys, of about 15 years of age, were found smothered or drowned in a car-load of wheat which had fallen into the ditch. It seems that they were wild boys from Aurora, who had stolen a ride out to Oregon or Forreston, and attempted to return by secreting themselves in this grain car; they were probably stunned by the fall or they could have recovered themselves; they were found head-downward, buried in the wheat and water. One of them was the only son of a very respectable widow.

MADISON.

Judicial and Executive Department Appointments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 15.—Chief-Justice Dixon, at the request of Gov. Taylor, who has not yet decided on Dixon's successor, has postponed the date of his resignation taking effect one day,—to the 7th,—so that the Court may be able to hear any motions parties may desire to make to-morrow afternoon, when it is expected there will be a short adjournment. Judge Dixon, however, will not go on the bench again. The delay in appointing a Judge is deprecated by the attorneys who have cases to argue, and is bringing upon the Governor considerable pressure in favor of friends of different candidates. The Hon. E. G. Ryan is more warmly advocated and strongly opposed than any one else just now. It was rumored that George B. Smith had been decided on, but it is denied on high authority.

Gen. S. Cadwallader, of the Milwaukee *News*, has reconsidered his proposed return to work on that paper, and has accepted the position of Assistant Secretary of State, the appointment to take effect on the retirement, July 1, of John S. Dean, who was held over in that office from the former Administration by the request of Secretary Doyle. The appointment is likely to give general satisfaction.

Prof. Thomas H. Nyhon, of Prairie du Chien, late of St. John's College, has been appointed insurance clerk in the Secretary of State's office. It is reported that Prof. J. B. Parkinson will resign his professorship in the State University at the close of the present term, and become editor-in-chief of the Madison *Democrat*.

LATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 15.—The *Daily Democrat* will state in to-morrow's issue that the Hon. E. G. Ryan, of Milwaukee, has been appointed to fill the chair of the Chief-Justice of Wisconsin, in place of Judge Dixon, resigned.

SPRINGFIELD.

Opening of the Southern Normal University—The Ætna Fire Insurance Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 15.—The following proclamation was issued to-day from the Executive office:

WHEREAS: As the Southern Normal University building has been completed and turned over to the Trustees, and a Faculty has been selected for the said institution, therefore,

I, John L. Beveridge, Governor of the State of Illinois, in pursuance of law and of the order of the Board of Trustees, do hereby give notice, that the Southern Normal University, located at Carbondale, Jackson County, Ill., will be opened for the admission of students and for the organization of departments and classes on the 1st day of July, 1874. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State. Done at the City of Springfield, this, the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, Governor.

By the Governor.
GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

A recent examination, by the Insurance Department, of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Chicago, disclosed its condition to be such as to make it the duty of the Auditor to request the Attorney-General to apply for the appointment of a Receiver. Before the Attorney-General filed a bill for this purpose, the Company gave notice that it had retired from business, as the business of the Company had been very light, and the Company being in possession of ample funds to meet all liabilities. The Department to-day suspended further action, believing that the officers of the Company would wind-up its business more speedily and with less expense than if a Receiver were appointed.

The insurance press has made a great talk about the great number of new companies organizing in Chicago, under the insurance law of this State. Your correspondent called on the Auditor to inquire into the truth of the reports, and learned that not one of these new companies has done more than file its declaration of intent to organize, with a draft of its proposed charter. The law of 1869 requires the fullest evidence that a company has an actual cash capital paid up, amounting to at least $150,000, and it is the Auditor's purpose, as he asserts, to see that this requirement of law shall be enforced with the utmost vigor. This probably accounts for their failure to fully organize.

FIRES.

At Port Jervis.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 15.—At the fire in Port Jervis this morning, after all the persons were removed from the burning building, the Widow Odell became possessed of an erroneous idea that her child was still in the house, rushed in through the smoke and flames, and was burned to death.

At Taunton, Mass.

TAUNTON, Mass., June 15.—The stables of the Bristol County Agricultural Society were burned on Saturday night, with fourteen horses, mostly trotters in training. The loss is $50,000.

Near Hagerstown, Md.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 15.—The Antietam Paper-Mill, near Hagerstown, was partially burned on Saturday night. Loss, $40,000.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

The Wisconsin Diocesan Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 15.—A large number of delegates and clergymen are already here to attend the Episcopal Convention to-morrow. The rumor obtains general credence that DeKoven will not allow himself to be put in nomination for the Bishopric.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Steamships Republic, Calabria, and Hohenzollern, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia have arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Arrived steamship Maas, from Rotterdam; also arrived steamer Gaelic, from London; steamer Australia, from Glasgow.

MOVILLE, June 15.—Steamship Anglia, from New York, arrived here to-day.

THE UPPER MISSOURI.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 15.—The steamer Western arrived from Fort Benton, the first boat of the season from the Upper Missouri. She reports the river falling rapidly. There is no snow in the mountains, and consequently a prospect of very low water, the present rise being altogether from heavy rains. The Indians on the upper river are very quiet, very few showing themselves on the banks of the river or at the landings.

LOCAL ITEMS.

John Duffey and John Burns, professionals, visited a domicil on Sangamon street, owned by Ald. Quirk, and, finding it vacant, lifted about $150 worth of gas-fixtures and lead-pipe. John Parker paid 78 cents for the loot, and was happy until Officer Scott convinced him that his transaction was illegitimate, and locked him in the Union Street Station.

The officers of the Madison Street Station have in their possession a bolt of blue Metropolitan blouse goods, containing about 150 yards, awaiting a claimant.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night a man named Palashke was run over and instantly killed, near the Elston crossing of the Northwestern Road, by the outgoing train. His body, fearfully mangled, was gathered together, placed in a box, and taken to the Eighth Precinct station, to await the Coroner's action. Deceased was a Polander, 28 years of age, a laborer, single, and resided at No. 35 Fifth street.

—Myriads of black bugs have attacked the peach-trees in the neighborhood of Seaville, Cape May County, N. J., and have appeared in Caroline County, Md. In one nursery the grafted stock of 83,000 trees were killed. The bugs are of a new species, heretofore unknown to the farmers. None of the ordinary means of killing insects avail against them. They will stand a liquid application that destroys the tree. The insect resembles the rose-bug, and entomologists regard it as similar to the cherry acid. At any rate it serves the same purpose as frost in putting up the price of peaches.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

A Man Fearfully Beaten and Left to Die in a Stable.

No Clue to the Perpetrators of the Crime.

About 11 o'clock last night Officer Arch was informed by a man named Kirwan that a man lay drunk in a stable attached to a house at No. 551 Michigan avenue. The officer proceeded to the locality designated and instituted for the inebriate without delay. On reaching the stable he was unable to distinguish the presence of any one in the darkness, but, guided by the sound of suppressed respiration he reached an obscure corner of the tenement, where he ascertained the unfortunate man lay, to all intents, in the last throes of death. Procuring the assistance of Officer Sanford and a light they were brought into close communication with the object of their search. In the farther corner of the building they saw the ghastly and gory form of a man, apparently about 30 years of age, breathing with extreme difficulty, and in a manner that portended the lease of life nearly concluded. Without delay one of the officers went to procure a conveyance, while the other sought the house attached to the premises, with a view to investigate the cause of this mysterious tragedy. After repeated rapping and calling, the door was opened to him by a woman, the sole occupant, who in answer to his inquiries was able to vouchsafe not the slightest information. Immediately succeeding her appearance a man entered the house from the street, and, though manifesting no surprise, was unable or unwilling to give evidence as to how the man received his injuries, or was thrown into the building. By this time a wagon had been procured, and the two officers, tenderly raising the inanimate form of the dying man, placed him therein, and conveyed him to the Twenty-Second Street Station. Arriving there he was borne into the office and an examination made of his person to learn the extent of his injuries, and also, if possible, his name and residence.

He had been assaulted with some blunt weapon over the left eye, which had left its impress in a ghastly hole fracturing the skull above the left eye, through which particles of brain mixed with clotted blood exuded. On searching his pockets neither jewelry nor money was found,—indeed nothing save a bunch of keys, a number of letters, and a card, on which was printed his name and place of business, "Daniel McCullock, Meat Inspector, No. 156 Washington street, Room 41," as a clue to his identity.

His condition was precarious in the extreme, and he was removed to the County Hospital, when, after an examination by the physicians, it was decided that he could not survive the injuries, and it is probable by this time another has been added to the list of murders Chicago has witnessed.

Soon after his removal to the station, the man and woman who were discovered in the house on Michigan avenue called and inquired how badly he was hurt, and immediately departed.

A reporter visited the premises soon after the occurrence, but was unable to obtain admittance, and appearances indicated that no one was within. The house is regarded by the police as suspicious, and was the scene of a Sheriff's levy on Saturday night.

The victim of this bloody deed has resided for some time in Chicago, and is well known. His friends are unable to suggest any theory that would explain his presence in that quarter of the city at that hour of the night, and it remains for the police, who are using every means in their power to do so, to arrive at some conclusion concerning the tragedy.

Of all criminal acts committed under the cover of darkness in the waste of this great city this is peculiarly mysterious, and no effort should be spared to ferret out and bring the guilty parties to justice. McCullock is an Irishman by birth, said to have been married, and leaves a family of children in Ireland. He has relatives in the city who called at the hospital last night, but were able to afford no information concerning his movements previous to the tragedy; being in a coma state, from which it was impossible to rouse him, nothing could be ascertained relative to this truly mysterious assassination.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Without making unusual exertion to bring the fact squarely home to the Chicago public, Mr. Daly has placed upon the stage of Hooley's Theatre a dramatic gem of extraordinary beauty and brilliancy. Hitherto he had relied upon playing old pieces in a new manner, to the manifest delight of the Chicago public. In producing "Monsieur Alphonse" he has surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The drama is very French. Those who dave devoted the least study to this class of play will immediately take for granted the following details: There is a concise and vigorous plot; a perfect balance of events in three acts; that the curtain falls upon a climax to each act, and finally upon a grand climax to which the others were tributary; that the characters are sketched with the clear out line of a master, and admit of extraordinary completeness from the actor; that the dialogue is brilliant and continuous; that each point is made with the most equitable adjustment; and that until the conclusion of the piece the denouement is still a mystery. Assuming all this, the reader will have done "Monsieur Alphonse" no more than justice. The plot we gave in brief in the announcement of Sunday, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat it. A bold outline, however, conveys no adequate idea of the delicate adaptation of circumstance and situation which distinguishes a French author from any other. The padding of the piece is an artistic triumph, and in its ensemble, barring a few lines of rather greater latitude than we are accustomed to, deserves the warmest admiration.

If the drama itself is good, its presentation is better. We have not seen comedy played in Chicago till now. We are beginning,—and Mr. Hooley must take the lesson too,—to understand what a comedy company is. Not that this drama is a comedy. Its depth and variety of passion give it a meaning more profound than mirth. Its pivotal point is maternal instinct—we have come to this in our material age—and it revolves through strata of heroism, and that paleozoic, underlying formation, selfishness.

The performance of last evening was very fascinating. Men and women were displaying the passions, the hopes, and fears of men and women, not as puppets galvanized into sudden life by arduous rehearsal. The artists turned toward each other for mutual support and relief, as the hand of destiny turns us toward each other, annihilating the petty self-interest which generally surrounds the individual player, and holds his fellow-player at a distance. Hence it was natural and pathetic,—life within the limits of the stage. This is new to Chicago, and something to smile over with real pleasure.

Miss Ada Dyas played the role of *Raymonde*, the mother, and played it with exquisite pathos. The more we see of Miss Dyas, the more we find to admire in her quiet and self-poised manner, her restrained power and deeply-suggestive action. Indeed, among all the ladies who have shone upon our boards in many years, we cannot recall one who impresses an audience so deeply with a sense of latent possibility as does Miss Dyas. She has the full sweep of passion of Clara Morris, held in hand with the grasp of no lady we have seen. She has this power under perfect control. Her elocution is clear and resonant, while soft and penetrating; and the most intense effects are accomplished by a suppression of power, an utter disregard to effect, which came nearer the heart than the boldest flights of the gifted lady we have ventured to mention. There is nothing to indicate the unreality of the scene. The termination of the second act of this play is a crucial test of this school of acting. Here the wife pours out to her husband a long and mournful story of human misery caused by human weakness and human selfishness. The intensity of the situation is such that it would seem impossible to sustain it with ever-increasing force, even by the wildest passion. This must be so; it is the immeasurable reserve of power suggested that carries it through to the climax. Its tension to the audience is agonizing. And it is sublime in being nature—not counterfeit nature, but nature herself. Of all pathetic acting seen in Chicago, this is, without room for question, the most admirable. Miss Dyas was very sick last evening, it was discovered afterwards, and even in this intense act no suggestion of faltering could be found.

Mr. Charles Fisher, who played the part of *Capt. Montaiglin*, was well adapted to some requirements of the character. In the quiet and really more effective scenes he was admirable, but in the more passionate and tragic situations his voice failed him, and he made a feeble protest against failure. In the termination of the second act, listening to *Raymonde's* story, he was an artist, acting in repose; in replying to her with an attempted contrast in a storm of mingled emotions, he was unfortunate. The agony was unnecessarily prolonged in the lines here; there is no dramatic necessity for the verbal utterances of the conflict, and the piece, as well as Mr. Fisher, would gain by curtailing this long and painful speech.

Miss Fannie Davenport was delightful, lovely in person, full of quaintness and humor, and rollicking in a part contrasted with that of *Raymonde*. Of the character of *Madame Guichard* she has created a vigorous and distinct character, that of a widow, whose absence of refinement was more than atoned for in the spontaneous goodness of a strong womanly heart aided by a shrewd masculine head. It was dazzling in its reckless enjoyment of life through which the springs of true womanly affections welled out to blend with the quiet goodness of the rough Captain and his tender and much-wronged wife. It was a part quite distinct from any yet played by Miss Davenport, and one sparkling with many beauties.

Mr. Parkes was very fortunate in his representation of *Octave*, the selfish source of all the misery through which the piece revolved, dressing it with good taste, and acting with the cool judgment of a purely inconsiderate, worthless man of pleasure.

Little Bijou Heron has not come to us unheralded. The child's face and manner are very winning, and her ease upon the stage is more than mere instruction. Her action is too lifelike for automaton juvenilism—it is genius. Sweet, simple, and childlike on the stage, the child is a woman in perception and expression.

Mr. James Lewis is a comedian of the highest order. The part of *Jouvin* is not a low comedy part, but rather eccentric, after the order of *Traddles*—in the novel, not the play. There is more to be read in Mr. Lewis' back than in the face of many great comedians. The excellence of the cast may be appreciated when Mr. Davidge is found playing the part of a common sailor and Mr. Gilbert that of an insignificant peasant. "Monsieur Alphonse" will run all the week.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Sothern is playing in his incomparable role of *Sam*, the eccentric brother of *Lord Dundreary*. This is one of the liveliest and merriest characters on the stage, and Mr. Sothern's personation is so perfect in its details that one can see him play it frequently without tiring.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Callender's Georgia Minstrels opened at the Academy last evening to a very fair house. The various acts were applauded vociferously. There will be a matinee this afternoon as usual.

THE HAMPTON TROUPE.

The first concert of the Hampton colored singers at McCormick's Hall, last evening, was attended by a good audience, but not so large as it should have been, considering the fact of the excellence of the singing of the troupe, as compared with other troops of this kind which have been here, and the cause for which they are singing. The troupe numbers fourteen voices,—six sopranos and altos, and eight tenors and basses—all of remarkable power, and some of them of remarkable quality, especially one little alto who has voice enough to fit out half a dozen average white altos, and one of the basses who could do a like service for an equal number of his white brethren. The sopranos are not proportionately strong compared with the other parts, but they have very sweet voices. The tenors and altos carry off the palm. Nearly all the music they sing is in four parts, with sometimes a few measures in unison, the original slave melodies, both of the plantation and sacred character, having been harmonized for them, but the melodies lose none of their peculiar quaintness and mildness of rhythm in consequence. The troupe sings without accompaniment, and in both time and tune is always accurate. Some of the pianissimo singing was really exquisite, and might give some of our home societies excellent hints. As a whole, the singing surpasses that of any of the colored troupes which have been here, and gave such pleasure to the audience that encores were the rule throughout the programme. The second concert will be given this evening at the same hall.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The average annual expenditure of the members of the Senior Class at Yale College is put down at $1,133.

—The steamers and other property of the Narragansett Company have been sold to the Old Colony Railroad Company of Boston.

—Thomas S. Green, long Superintendent of the Boston & Albany Railroad, died at Albany, N. Y., last Saturday, aged 65 years.

—In New Hampshire there are sixty-four savings banks, having 92,788 depositors. The aggregate amount of deposits is now $28,829,376.73, being an increase of $363,835.85 the past year.

—George A. La Dow, recently elected to Congress in Oregon, was a member of the House in the Minnesota Legislature of 1868, from Waseca County. He was a jolly social man, of some ability, but too lazy to become known.—*Le Sueur (Minn.) Sentinel.*

—The Pueblo (Col.) *Chieftain* reports that the United States Grand Jury have found about 150 indictments against land-grabbers and other law-breakers, and are still finding more. The United States Attorney will have his hands full of business.

—Thomas Hardeman, Jr., has resigned the position of Centennial Commissioner for the State of Georgia, and the Governor has appointed Mr. George Hillyer, of Atlanta. Col. Hardman evidently remembered that the people of Georgia take no stock in the Philadelphia fraud.—*Savannah News.*

—Mount Rainier gives tokens of being in active volcanic eruption. Immense volumes of dense, black smoke were seen issuing from the side of the mountain recently. If volcanic eruptions and earthquakes have a common origin, we may look for a ground swell ere long.

—The oldest Catholic priest in North America is now stationed at St. John's Church, Frederick, Md., the Rev. John McElroy, S. J. He was ordained by Archbishop Carroll sixty years ago, and has consequently spent half a century, in the ministry. He is now 98 years old, and although bowed down with the weight of three generations, yet has sufficient strength to celebrate mass and assist at the service of the church. Sometime since he became blind, but after submitting to an operation in Baltimore his vision was restored.—*Cumberland (Md.) News.*

Cattle and Sheep Kings.

"The greatest herdsman in the world" is the title claimed for Samuel W. Allen, of Texas, who owns 225,000 cattle. He has one ranch, 80 miles long and 40 wide, between the Nevada and Columbia Rivers, the largest on the continent, which pastures 120,000 head. Two others accommodate respectively 70,000 and 35,000. These cattle all subsist on the native grasses of that part of Texas. His herds require the attention of at least 400 herders and branders, and the use of 3,000 horses. He brands 60,000 calves every year to keep up the supply. The value of his stock, exclusive of the land, exceeds $5,500,000.

Armijo & Baca, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, own nearly 2,000,000 head of sheep, which are scattered over a range of country 300 miles square. The herds roam at will over the boundless dry plains of New Mexico without shelter all the year through. They require no feeding, the short, nutritious *gramma* grass affording good pasturage in winter as well as in summer.

DEATHS.

CONSIDINE—William T. Considine, son of Michael and Catherine Considine, died June 15, 1874, aged 5 years 4 months and 23 days.

Funeral to-morrow by carriages to Calvary, at 1 o'clock, from 413 Centre-av.

HULL—Mary E., wife of Austin Hull, and sister of B. Palmer and Milton A. Mackey, of this city, died at Durham, Green Co., N. Y., Monday, 9 a. m., June 15, of billious fever, aged 31 years and 16 days.

☞ *Journal* and *Post* please copy.

PROSSER—At Chicago, Ill., June 14, of typhoid fever after two weeks' illness, Frederick William Prosser, aged 21 year and 5 days.

☞ Nebraska papers please copy.

McKIM—On Saturday, June 13, at Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., of consumption, after a brief illness, James Miller McKim, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 64th year of his age.

MEDICAL.

For Upwards of Thirty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

For all Purposes of a Family Liniment,

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Children Often Look Pale and Sick

From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Unclaimed Freight AT AUCTION.

Tuesday Morning, June 16, at 10 o'clock, AT OUR STORES, 84 & 86 Randolph-st., WE WILL SELL

400 Packages Unclaimed Freight,

Consisting of General Merchandise, Household Furniture, Sewing Machines, Liquors in Cases, Casks and Kegs; one new Reaping Machine, Children's Carriages, Wagons, Machinery, Paper, Glass, Glass Bottles, &c. &c. Sold for account of whom it may concern.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Elegant Wabash-av. Residence AND LOT AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 17, at 4 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, the elegant Two-Story and Basement Marble Swell-Front House,

1414 WABASH-AV., near THIRTY-SECOND-ST.

House entirely new, contains 12 rooms, with closets, with all modern improvements, sub-cellar, marble mantels and stationary basins throughout; hot and cold water on all floors; gas throughout the house. Gas fixtures sold with the house. Also a splendid Furnace. Everything to make a desirable Residence. Now rented to a very good tenant. TERMS—$3,000, payable September, 1874, at 10 per cent, balance in cash.

TITLE PERFECT. Abstract furnished. A deposit required at time of sale. Sale peremptory.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 186 East Madison-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

THE ELEGANT

MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE No. 52 Sixteenth-st.,

At Auction, on Wednesday Afternoon, June 17, at 5 o'clock, on the premises.

Will be sold, the elegant 3-story Marble-front Residence, and Lot, No. 52 Sixteenth-st., near corner of Indiana-av. containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels, laundry, furnace, etc. Everything new and complete. Sale positive. Title perfect. Terms at sale.

A DESIRABLE

RESIDENCE AND LOT, No. 74 HONORE-ST., AND OTHER PROPERTY, AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, June 17, at 11 o'clock, at Real Estate Exchange, (Open Board of Trade Rooms), 119 LaSalle-st.,

Will be sold the very desirable 2-story Brick Residence and lot No. 74 Honore-st. House contains 12 rooms, bathroom, closets, &c., and has all modern improvements.

Lot 20½x125 feet, with barn.

Title perfect. Abstract furnished.

2—Lots 13 and 14 in block 12, and lots 17 and 18 in block 11, in Beebe's Subdivision of E ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 2, 39, 13. Lots each 25x124 feet to alley, and lying within two blocks of depot on Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R.

3—Two large lots near depot at Clyde, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

Terms at sale.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

Regular Tuesday's Catalogue Sale, June 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

In this sale will be found an unusually fine display of desirable and seasonable goods.

A fine line of dress goods, including a nice invoice of Piques and Marseilles goods.
Also a splendid line of Hamburgs.
Ladies' Linen Sets, Collars, Cuffs, etc.
Also a great variety of Ladies' Shawls.
Parasols and Umbrellas, Hats and Caps.
Ladies' Trimmed Hats, Shades, etc.
100 pieces Cloths and Cassimeres in Coat and Pants patterns; also Men's and Boys' clothing.
Hardware, Cutlery and Plated goods.
Cottage and Ingrain Carpets.
The last chance at Carpets, as all consignments will be closed in this sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE OF CUSTOM-WORK

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

BUT TWO WEEKS

Are left for us in which we must close out ALL CONSIGNMENTS of SPRING

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

650 Cases prime assorted goods must go on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 9½ a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,

108 East Madison-st. Sales of real estate and personal property of all kinds solicited.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of North Side Improved Property ON LINCOLN-AV.,

Tuesday Afternoon, June 16, at 3 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES,

5 TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT Brick Dwelling Houses

Nos. 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93 Lincoln-av., 20 feet 4 inches front by 40 feet deep, each, with full lots, fronting east on Lincoln-av., running through to and fronting west on Sedgwick-st.

The Houses contain 10 rooms, bath room, closets, pantries, sub-cellar 7 feet high beneath basement, and have every modern improvement.

They were built only two years since, under the supervision of Armstrong & Egan, Architects, by day's work, of the best material and in the most thorough manner.

The location being within one block of the entrance to Lincoln Park, may be regarded as among the most desirable on the North Side.

Parties desiring a well-built and handsome residence need only to inspect them to be convinced of their excellence.

The Title to the property is perfect.
Full Warrantee Deeds will be given.

Terms are easy, and will be made known at the time of sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Agents for Owner, and Auctioneers.

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

Of all kinds, Tuesday morning, June 16, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 108 East Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND RETAIL SALE OF DRY AND DRESS GOODS,

COMMENCING

Wednesday Morning, June 17, at 10 o'clock,

At Store 202 East Madison-st.,

And continuing until all is sold.

The stock is from a retail Dry Goods establishment recently put into bankruptcy, and must be closed by order of the Assignee.

Ladies are particularly invited to the sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AND GOOD FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Table cutlery, looking glasses, crockery, glass and plated ware, Wednesday, June 17, at 9½ o'clock, at 108 East Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

Parasols, ladies' suits, clothing, fancy dry goods, notions, jewelry, etc., Thursday, June 18, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE OF

A MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK,

THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at our salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st. The stock consists of Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Satinets, Silicias, Italian Cloths, Custom-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings. The city and country trade will find this sale a very attractive one.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LOTS 23 and 24, BLOCK 2,

In Rawson & Ackerley's Subdivision, Section 4, Town 39, Range 14, Friday Afternoon, June 19, at 3 o'clock, on the ground. Terms cash.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Mortgage Sale of Mare and Colt.

At the Stable of Ben Ransom, No. 487 Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-second-st., on Saturday, June 20, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m., will be sold to the highest bidder one of the best bred and most promising young trotting mares in this country. Also, her filley foal, 1 year old. This mare and colt were sold last year for $3,000. Some one will get a prize. Pedigree at time of sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

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